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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 229.

Our Club having resolved, as mentioned in my last, to have a Motion and a formal Debate upon the Subject of an Address, and having met for that Purpose, P. Curiatius, in the Character of the Hon. Edward Coke, Esq; stood up and spoke in Substance as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,



AS our Duty to our Sovereign makes it necessary for us to return some Sort of Address by Way of Answer to his Speech from the Throne, at the Opening of a Session, and as this Practice has been established by immemorial Custom, I should not think it necessary to give you any Trouble, or to say any Thing in Support of the Motion I am to make; but the present Conjunction is so critical, and the Services his Majesty has lately rendered, even at the Risk of his sacred Life, are so extraordinary, and have been attended with such happy Consequences, that I cannot rise up, upon this

Occasion, without taking particular Notice of them; therefore, I hope, I shall be excused if I introduce my Motion with my Sentiments upon that surprising Turn which has been lately given to the Affairs of Europe; by his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct.

In order to do this, Sir, I must begin with observing the dismal Prospect we had of the Affairs of Europe about 18 or 19 Months ago. I think there is no Maxim in Politicks more certain than this, That it is inconsistent with the Liberties of Europe, to allow France to encrease her own Power, or to divide the Power of Europe into so many Branches as to make it impossible for any one Prince or State to think of opposing her in any of her ambitious Schemes; for it is very certain, that, as soon as the Thoughts of Opposition end, those of Dependence begin; and, consequently, if France could once effect this Purpose, all the Princes and States of Europe would become dependent upon her, and most of them would, at all Times, think of preserving their insignificant Shadow of Sovereignty, only by being obedient

to her Commands, and assisting her against those who should bravely dare to rebel. We should then be in the same Circumstances *Europe*, or, I may say, the World was, when the Grandeur of the *Romans* was at its greatest Height. Some of the Princes and States of *Europe* might be dignify'd with the deceitful Title of *Socii Gallici Imperii*, but if ever any one of them should dare to behave otherwise than as the most abject Slaves, even that empty Title they would be stript of, and their Territory would be converted into a Province of the *French* Empire. Our Royal Family, like that of *Macedon*, might, for some Time, be left in Possession of their Throne; but if any one of our future Princes should endeavour to shake off his Dependency, a powerful Invasion would be the certain Consequence; and if *France* were sole Mistress of the Continent of *Europe*, or had it entirely at her Command, our natural Barrier would prove ineffectual: She would then come up against us with such a Power as we could not oppose either by Sea or Land: Our Royal Family would be cut off, our noble and great Families would be all carried Captives into *France*, and *Britain* would, from thenceforth, be divided, and governed by *French* Intendants or Lieutenants, as *Macedonia* was by *Roman* Prætors or Proconsuls.

This Consequence was foreseen, Sir: This Consequence all *Europe* was sensible of in the last Age: I wish I could say the same of the present; but, by what Fatality I know not, the present Age seemed a few Month ago, to be struck with such a Blindness as prevented their seeing this Danger, tho' it was never more apparent. Several of the Princes of *Europe*, governed by a private selfish Interest, had actually joined with *France* in pulling down the House of *Austria*, tho' that was the

only Power, upon the Continent of *Europe*, that could, by itself, pretend to limit or set Bounds to the ambitious Views of *France*. By this Means the Queen of *Hungary* was environ'd with such numerous hostile Armies as it was impossible for her to resist for any long Time, and the Confederacy against her was so powerful, that no Counter-Confederacy equal to it could be formed. This, I shall grant, was, in some Measure, owing to her own unseasonable Obstinacy, as well as to the selfish Views of some of her Enemies; for, however unjust she might think their Pretensions, in common Prudence she should, upon the Death of her Father, have yielded to those that were the most moderate, in order to enable her to resist those who were so immoderate as to aim at the total Overthrow of her House.

This, Sir, was, from the Beginning of the present Troubles, his Majesty's Advice to her, but this prudent Advice she would not, for a long Time, give the least Ear to; and this not only united her Enemies amongst themselves, but increased the Views and Demands of each, which reduced his Majesty to the fatal Necessity of waiting till her Obstinacy should be softened, and the Eyes of some of her Enemies opened by Time and future Accidents. This he was obliged to do before he could openly declare in her Favour, or assist her in any other Shape than by granting her Sums of Money; but this he did with a steady Design to take Advantage of every Accident that might happen; and the Behaviour of the *French* in *Germany*, especially about the Time of the Battle of *Crotzka*, was such as furnished him with an Opportunity which he wisely took Care to lay hold of, and to make the best Use of it he could; whereby he prevailed upon both the Kings of *Prussia* and *Poland* to withdraw themselves from

from the *French Alliance*, and to make Peace with the Queen of *Hungary* upon Terms which (her Obstinacy being now overcome by Time and mature Consideration) she readily agreed to.

By this prudent Conduct of his Majesty's it became now possible to form such a Confederacy in *Europe* as might, with some Hopes of Success, endeavour to oppose the ambitious Designs of *France*; and to give Courage to the other Powers of *Europe* to enter into such a Confederacy, he resolved to send a Body of his *British Troops* to *Flanders*, in order to have a numerous Army formed there, which, before the End of the Campaign, raised such Terrors in *France* as prevented their sending sufficient Reinforcements to their Troops already in *Germany*, and likewise prevented their joining the *Spaniards* with such Armies as might have overwhelmed the King of *Sardinia*, or compelled him to desert the Alliance he had before, by his Majesty's Interposition, enter'd into with the Queen of *Hungary*. At the same Time proper Orders were given to his Majesty's Admirals in the *Mediterranean* to prevent the *Spaniards* from sending any Reinforcements or Provisions by Sea to their Army in *Italy*, and our Squadron there was reinforced and instructed so as to enable it to execute those Orders, against whosoever should dare to abet the *Spaniards* in any such Attempt.

By these Means, Sir, the Queen of *Hungary* was, before the End of the Campaign, restored to the Possession of *Bohemia*, *Westphalia* was freed from the Burden and Terror of a *French Army*; and the *Spaniards* were, during the whole Campaign, defeated in every Attempt they made against *Italy*; but there was two Things still remaining to be done; which were, to drive the *French* entirely out of *Germany*, and

to establish, upon a more solid Basis, the Alliance of the King of *Sardinia*, in order to drive the *Spaniards* entirely out of *Italy*, for which Purpose it was requisite to obtain the hearty Concurrence of the *Dutch*. These Things were to be the Work of the next Campaign, and therefore, as early as the Season would permit, the Army which had been formed in *Flanders* marched into *Germany*, and his Majesty not only joined it with a considerable Body of his Electoral Troops, but went in Person to command the Army, and, by his Valour and Conduct, chiefly, the glorious Victory at *Dettingen* was obtained, which compelled the *French* to evacuate *Germany*, and not only put the Queen of *Hungary* in Possession of all *Bavaria*, but opened a free Passage for her Armies to the *Rhine*; so that *France*, from being the Invader of the Dominions of others, had now enough to do to defend her own.

Whilst his Majesty was thus triumphing over the Arms of *France* in the Field, he equally triumphed over her Counsels in the Cabinet; for, notwithstanding the utmost Efforts of *France* to the contrary, he prevailed with the *Dutch* to send a Body of 20,000 Men to the Assistance of the Queen of *Hungary*, and a definitive Treaty of Alliance was concluded at *Worms*, between his Majesty, the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardinia*, by which the Alliance and Assistance of that Prince was established upon a firm Basis; and Experience has already shewn, the great Use it may be of to us, in defeating the Designs of our Enemies the *Spaniards* in *Italy*, which will convince that haughty Nation of its being necessary for them to cultivate a good Correspondence with *Great Britain*, if they have a Mind to be quiet in their own Possessions, or to disturb the Possessions of any of their Neighbours.

These great and unexpected Events, Sir, have been all brought about by the Wisdom and Vigour of his Majesty's Counsels, and therefore we cannot in Gratitude omit taking Notice of them upon this Occasion. I was very sensible that there were many Gentlemen in this House who could have set them in a clearer Light, and recommended them to your Consideration with greater Energy than I can; but I knew your Affection and Duty to your Sovereign, and the Lustre of those Events was in itself so refulgent, that I thought it required no high Degree of Eloquence to excite your grateful Acknowledgments, therefore I ventured to undertake the Task, and hope I shall be forgiven my arrogating to myself the Honour of moving for its being resolved, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to return his Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to congratulate his Majesty upon his safe and happy Return to this Kingdom, after the Dangers to which his sacred Person has been exposed, in Defence of the Common Cause, and of the Liberties of Europe; to acknowledge his Majesty's Regard and Attention to the Advice of his Parliament, in exerting his Endeavours for the Preservation of the House of Austria; to congratulate his Majesty on the Success of his Arms, in the Prosecution of this great and necessary Work, with so much Glory to his Majesty and Honour to this Nation; to assure his Majesty, that nothing could be more welcome to his faithful Commons, than to hear, that he was joined by a Body of the Troops of the States General, whose Interests and those of this Country are inseparable; to declare our Satisfaction in his Majesty's having concluded a definitive Treaty between his Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of

Sardinia; which Alliance must naturally contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the Disappointing and Distressing the Crown of Spain, with which this Nation is engaged in so just and necessary a War; to congratulate his Majesty on the happy Marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, and on the Increase of his Majesty's Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince; to assure his Majesty, that we will, with the greatest Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch, grant to his Majesty such effectual Supplies as shall be found requisite for the Honour and Security of this Nation, and as may enable his Majesty to concert such Alliances, and pursue, with Vigour, such Measures, as may be necessary for re-establishing the publick Tranquillity, and procuring a safe and honourable Peace."

This Motion was seconded by M. Horatius Pulvillus, in the Character of the Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; whose Speech, upon that Occasion, was to this Effect:

Mr. President,
S I R,

THE Hon. Gentleman has given you such a full, and, at the same Time, such a concise Deduction of the great Events that have been brought about by his Majesty's Wisdom and Conduct, and you must all be so sensible of the late happy Change in the Affairs of Europe, that, were it in my Power, I think it unnecessary to add any Thing upon that Subject; but tho' great Things have been done, there yet remain greater Things to be done, before the Tranquillity of Europe can be restored, and its Liberties established upon a solid Foundation; and as this Nation, under his Majesty's prudent Direction, has had a great Share in what has been done, so it must have

a great Share in what remains to be done, as it must always have whenever the Liberties of *Europe* are brought into any Danger. The King of *Sardinia* has already joined heartily in the Support of the Common Cause, and the *Dutch* have contributed a little Assistance; but the latter must be prevailed on to act with more Vigour, and other Powers must be brought into the Confederacy, before we can suppose ourselves able to defeat entirely the present ambitious Views of *France*, or to compel that aspiring Nation to agree to such Terms of Peace, as may secure us against a future Attack upon the same Quarter.

For accomplishing these great Ends, Sir, nothing can contribute more than a true Harmony between his Majesty and his Parliament, and an hearty Unanimity amongst ourselves; and the sooner this is manifested, the more certainly, the more effectually, it will influence the Counsels of those Princes or States who are now balancing what Share, perhaps, which Side, they shall take in the present Troubles of *Europe*; therefore, I hope, what my Hon. Friend has proposed will meet with no Objection in this House; for the least Appearance of Disunion amongst ourselves, may, at this Juncture, be of the most fatal Consequence; because it will discourage those who are inclined to assist the Queen of *Hungary* from giving her any Assistance, since, they know, that without the hearty and united Concurrence of this Nation it could be of no Effect; and it may determine those that are at present indifferent to embrace the opposite Side: Nay it may determine both the *Dutch* and the King of *Sardinia* to consider only their present Safety, and to accept of a Neutrality which, we know, would be readily granted.

I am sensible, Sir, that against the Address proposed the common Ob-

jection may be made, of its being too particular, and containing a Sort of Approbation of all the Measures pursued by our Ministers; but to this there is a common and ready Answer, That our Complaisance to the Crown upon any such Occasion, is never understood to be a Forestalment of our Judgment, when the Measures of the Administration are brought fully and regularly before us. By the Custom of Parliament, which I may now call immemorial, we think ourselves obliged, in Duty to our Sovereign, to return a proper Answer, in our Address, to every Thing that has been mention'd in his Speech from the Throne; and as we cannot then be convinced in a Parliamentary Way, that any Thing has been done amiss by our Ministers, we have, for many Years, thought ourselves at Liberty to make use of the utmost Complaisance to the Crown, without thinking ourselves thereby engaged to approve of any one Measure of the Administration, when their Measures are brought regularly under our Inquiry. Whether I approve of this Custom, or whether I approve of our late Measures, is not a Question which I think myself obliged now to determine; but, I am sure, I cannot, at present, with any Sort of Authority, say, that our Measures have been wrong; and as to the Custom, whether it be right or wrong, the present is not, I am sure, a proper Time for altering it; because foreign Courts would, from thence, suppose that we disapproved of the Measures his Majesty has lately taken, and consequently that he would be disabled from prosecuting the same Measures any further. This would, of course, throw all the Friends of the Queen of *Hungary* into the utmost Dispair, and it would revive the now drooping Spirits of her Enemies, which would be of the most fatal Consequence to the Liberties of *Europe*, and consequently to

to those of this Nation; for, whatever Interest we may have in restoring the House of *Austria* to its former Grandeur and Power, it is certainly inconsistent with our Safety to see that House absolutely reduced, and the House of *Bourbon* parcelling A out the Kingdoms and Provinces upon the Continent of *Europe* according to her own Liking; because, I believe, there is nothing more certain than that the Partition, if not the Conquest, of the *British* Kingdoms and Plantations would be the next grand Design she would undertake.

Thus, Sir, it is manifest that our disagreeing to the Address proposed may be attended with the most fatal Consequences, whereas our agreeing to it can subject us to no Inconvenience or Danger; and that the more unanimously it is agreed to, the more we shall strengthen his Majesty's Hands, the better we shall enable him to re-establish the Balance of Power by a safe and honourable Peace; therefore, I think it unnecessary to add any Thing more, but conclude with seconding the Motion made by my Hon. Friend.

These two Gentlemen were answered by Julius Florus, in the Character of William Pitt, Esq; the Purport of whose Speech was as follows, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R,

FROM what is now proposed we may see, that whatever Change we have got, or may get, with respect to our foreign Measures, by the late Change in our Administration, the Nation is to expect no Change with respect to our domestick Affairs. In foreign Affairs I shall grant we have felt a very remarkable Change: From one Extreme our Administration have run quite to the utmost Verge of the

other: Our former Minister betray'd the Interest of his Country by his Pusillanimity, our present sacrifices them by his *Don Quixotism*: Our former Minister was for negotiating with all the World, our present is for fighting against all the World: Our former Minister was for agreeing to every Treaty, tho' never so dishonourable; our present will give Ear to no Treaty, tho' never so reasonable. Thus both appear to be extravagant, but with this Difference, B that by the Extravagance of our present the Nation will be put to a much greater Charge than ever it was by the Extravagance of our former.

It must therefore be allowed, Sir, that by a Change of a few Men in C our Administration we have got a Change of Measures so far as relates to foreign Affairs; but with Respect to our domestick Affairs we have met with no Change in our Measures, we can now, I think, expect none. The same Screening, the same D Plundering, the same prodigal Spirit prevails: The same criminal Complaisance is expected from Parliament, and to purchase that Complaisance, we may depend on it, the same corrupt, extravagant, and dangerous Means will be made use of. E They have, I am convinced, been already practised, otherwise no Minister could expect that a *British* House of Commons would cram their Address to their Sovereign with so many fulsome Panegyricks upon the Conduct of his Ministers. I say, Sir, F no Minister could expect such Complaisance; for, I hope, the Hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, will excuse me, if I suppose it was put into his Hands by the Minister; and if he thinks he has acquired Honour by making such a Motion, G I promise him, I shall never envy him the Acquisition.

The Hon. Gentleman who spoke last was in the right, when he said, that

that at the Beginning of the Session we could know nothing, in a Parliamentary Way, of the Measures that had been pursued: I believe we shall know as little, in that Way, at the End of the Session as we do at the Beginning; for I am persuaded our new Minister will in this, as well as in every other Step of his domestick Conduct, follow the Example of his Predecessor, by getting a Negative put upon every Motion that may tend towards our acquiring any Parliamentary Knowledge of our late Measures. But if we have no Knowledge of them, surely it is as strong an Argument for our not approving, as it can be for our not censuring; and if nothing relating to our late Measures had been proposed to be inserted in our Address upon this Occasion, I should not now have taken the least Notice of them; but whether I have any Parliamentary Knowledge or no, when an Approbation is proposed, it lays me under a Necessity to make use of the Knowledge I have, whatever it may be, in order to determine whether I am to join or not in the Approbation proposed. Suppose I had no Knowledge of any of our late Measures, but what I have gathered from foreign and domestick News-Papers, even that Knowledge I must make use of, when I am obliged to give my Opinion of them; and if from that Knowledge I think them wrong, I ought, surely, to refuse joining in any Thing that may look like an Approbation: Nay, this Refusal I ought to persist in, till the Minister be pleased to furnish me with such Parliamentary Knowledge as may convince me that I have been misinformed. This, I say, ought certainly to be my Conduct, when, from the Knowledge I have, I find more Reason to condemn than approve of any late Measure; but suppose that, from the Knowledge I have, I find more Reason to approve than con-

demn, yet even in that Case I ought not to approve, unless my Knowledge be such as may authorize that Approbation; and as no Sort of Knowledge, but a Parliamentary Knowledge, can warrant a Parliamentary Approbation, for this Reason alone I ought to refuse it; so that if what is now proposed contains any Sort of Approbation, our refusing to agree to it, is not a Censure upon any past Measure, it is only a Declaration, that we have not such a Knowledge of past Measures as may be a sufficient Foundation for our approving them in a Parliamentary Way, which is a Declaration none but those who are admitted into the innermost Recesses of the Cabinet can refuse to make; and as we have not now, I believe, any such in this House, therefore every Gentleman here ought to join in such a Declaration, by giving his Negative to this Proposition now before us, if it be such a one as contains an Approbation of our late Measures; and that it is so, no Gentleman, who attends to the Words of it, can make the least Doubt of.

Sir, it is not only an Approbation of all that our Ministers have advised, but an Acknowledgment of the Truth of several Facts, which, upon Inquiry, may appear to be false, or at least they are such as we have seen no Proof of, nor have any proper Authority to assert. Suppose it should appear, that his Majesty was exposed to few or no Dangers abroad but what he is daily exposed to at home, such as the Overturning of his Coach, or the Stumbling of his Horse, would not the Address proposed be an Affront, and an Insult upon our Sovereign, instead of being a Compliment? Suppose it should appear, that our Ministers have shewn no Regard to the Advice of Parliament, and that they have exerted their Endeavours not for the Preservation of the House of *Austria*, but for

for involving that House in Dangers which it might have otherwise avoided, and which, I believe, it will hardly be possible for us to avert: Suppose it should appear, that tho' a Body of *Dutch* Troops marched to the *Rhine*, they never joined our Army: Suppose it should appear, that the Treaty with *Sardinia* is not yet ratify'd by all the Parties concerned, or that it is such a one as cannot be performed: If these Things should appear, upon an Inquiry, would not such an Address as this appear very ridiculous? What Assurance have we that all those Facts may not appear to be as I have supposed? For as the King's Speech from the Throne is always, in this House, considered as the Speech of the Minister, it can never be allow'd to be a Proof upon which we ought to found any Resolution.

What I have said, Sir, will shew, that even tho' we had Reason to conclude, from such Knowledge as we may have accidentally acquired, that all our late Measures were right, and that all the Facts to be mentioned in our Address were exactly true, yet we ought not to express any Sort of Approbation, because we have as yet no Parliamentary Knowledge, which, as I have said, is the only Knowledge that can authorize a Parliamentary Approbation; but when the contrary happens to be the Case: When we have great Reason to conclude, from every Sort of Knowledge we have hitherto acquired, that our late Measures were fundamentally wrong, that Facts have been misrepresented to us, and that we may, very probably, have Reason to condole what we are now desired to congratulate, how cautious ought we to be of saying any Thing in our Address that may look like an Approbation, either of the Measures or the Methods that have been taken to prosecute them?

In order to shew, Sir, that this is

really the Case, I must begin with the Turn which the Affairs of *Europe* took upon the Death of the late Emperor. Upon that Emergency, I shall grant, that it was the Interest of this Nation to have had the Queen of *Hungary* established in the Possession of all her Father's Dominions, and her Husband, the Duke of *Lorraine*, chosen Emperor. This was our Interest, because it would have been the best Security for the Preservation of the Balance of Power; but this was our only Interest, and it was an Interest we had in common with all the Powers of *Europe* except *France*. We were not, therefore, to take upon us the sole Support of this Interest; and therefore, when the King of *Prussia* attack'd *Silesia*, and the King of *Spain*, the King of *Poland*, and the Duke of *Bavaria* laid Claim to the late Emperor's Succession, we might then have seen, that the Establishment of the Queen of *Hungary*, in all her Father's Possessions, was become impossible, especially as the *Dutch* refused to interfere any other Way than by their good Offices. What then ought we to have done? Since we could not preserve the Whole, is it not evident that, in order to engage some of the Claimants on our Side, we ought to have advised her to yield up a Part? This we ought to have insisted on, and the Claimant, whom we ought first to have thought of taking off, was, certainly, the King of *Prussia*; both because his Claim was the smallest, and because he was one of the most natural, as well as one of the most powerful Allies we could treat with. For this Reason we ought certainly to have advised the Queen of *Hungary* to have accepted of the Terms offered by the King of *Prussia* when he first invaded *Silesia*: Nay, we ought to have insisted on it as the Condition of our assisting her against any of the other Claimants. If we had done

done this, the Court of *Vienna* must, and would have agreed to it; and in this Case, whatever Protestations the other Claimants might have made, the Queen of *Hungary* would, to this Day, I believe, have remained the undisturbed Possessor of all the rest of her Father's Dominions, and her Husband, the Duke of *Lorrain*, would now have been in Possession of the Imperial Throne.

Did we, at that Time, pursue this salutary Measure? No, Sir, the contrary appears not only from our *Gazettes*, but from our Parliamentary Knowledge; for, from the Papers that have been either accidentally or necessarily laid before Parliament, it appears, that, instead of insisting upon the Court of *Vienna*'s agreeing to the Terms offered by *Prussia*, we rather encouraged them in their Obstinacy, not only by our Memorials, but by his Majesty's Speech to his Parliament, the Addresses of both Houses thereupon, and by flaming Speeches made by our Courtiers against the King of *Prussia*. What I mean is, his Majesty's Speech on the 8th of *April*, 1741, the famous Addresses made upon that Occasion for guarantying the Dominions of *Hanover*, and the Grant of 300,000*l.* for enabling his Majesty to support the Queen of *Hungary*. Every one must remember the flaming Speeches made upon that Occasion by some Favourites at Court against the King of *Prussia*; and every one must remember, that the Queen of *Hungary* was not then, nor for some Months after, attack'd by any one Prince in *Europe*, except the King of *Prussia*; therefore the Court of *Vienna* could not but suppose, that both the Court and Nation of *Great Britain* were resolved to support her, not only against the King of *Prussia*, but contra omnes Mortales; and consequently we have no Reason to be surpris'd at that Court's shewing an Unwil-

lingness to part with such a rich plentiful Country as those Lordships of *Silesia* claimed by the King of *Prussia*.

This, I say, Sir, was sufficient to confirm the Queen of *Hungary* in her Obstinacy; but this was not all. We had not only promised her our Assistance against the King of *Prussia*, but we had actually begun a Negotiation for a powerful Alliance against that Prince, and for parceling out his Dominions amongst the Allies. We had solicited not only the Queen of *Hungary*, but also the *Dutch* and the *Muscovites* to enter into this Alliance, and we had been at the Expence to take both the *Danes* and the *Hessians* into the Pay of *Great Britain* for the Use of this Alliance: Nay even *Hanover* put itself to a great Expence upon this Occasion, by making an Augmentation of near one Third to the Army it had on Foot, which I believe, was the first extraordinary Expence it was put to, ever since its happy Conjunction with *England*, notwithstanding the great Acquisitions it has since made, and the many expensive Broils *England* has been involved in upon the sole Account of that Electorate. Therefore, if the Queen of *Hungary* shewed any Thing like Obstinacy with regard to the Claims of *Prussia*, we may easily perceive at whose Door that Obstinacy ought to be laid, and to them only the Misfortunes which afterwards befel that Princess ought most justly to be imputed. Whilst the *French* seemed resolved not to interfere in the Affairs of *Germany*, it was easy to promise her our Assistance: It was safe to engage in Schemes that might contribute to her Support, as well as to the Enlargement of the Dominions of *Hanover*, because *Prussia* was not certainly an equal Match for the Queen of *Hungary* alone, and much less for the Queen of *Hungary* supported by *Hanover* and the

the whole Power of *Great Britain*. During this Posture of Affairs, I say, it was safe for us, that is to say, it was safe for *Hanover*, to promise and to concert Schemes for the Support of the Queen of *Hungary*; but as soon as *France* began to appear our Schemes were all dropt and our Promises forgot; because then it began to be unsafe for *Hanover* to engage in the Affair, and *England* surely is never to mind any Promises, or engage in any Schemes that may possibly bring *Hanover* into any Danger or Distress.

From this Time, Sir, we thought no more of assisting the Queen of *Hungary*, except by those Grants which were made to her by Parliament. These, indeed, our Ministers did not oppose, because they are sure of making, some Way or other, a Jobb of every Grant made by Parliament; but from the Use that was made, or rather the no Use that was made of the *Danish* and *Hessian* Troops, notwithstanding their being continued in *British* Pay, and from the Insult tamely suffered by our Squadron in the *Mediterranean*, we must conclude, that our Ministers, from the Time the *French* began to interfere, resolved and were, perhaps, afterwards engaged, to give the Queen of *Hungary* no Assistance either by Sea or Land. Thus, after having led that Princess upon the Ice, by our Promises, we left her there to shift for herself; by which Means the Duke of *Bavaria* came to be chosen Emperor, and the House of *Austria* was stript of a great Part of its Dominions, and in the utmost Danger of being stript of all, if *France* had inclined it should have been so; but this was what saved the House of *Austria*. *France* had a Mind to have the Power of that House reduced, but had no Mind to see it absolutely ruined; because the Power of the Duke of *Bavaria*, then Emperor,

would have been raised to a higher Pitch than was consistent with the *French* Scheme, which was to make the Princes of *Germany* ruin one another as much as possible, and then to make such a Partition as should render the Houses of *Bavaria*, *Austria*, *Saxony*, and *Prussia* pretty near equal, in which Case it is highly probable, and the *French* have not since scrupled to say, that the King of *Prussia*'s Share would not have been so large as it has since been made.

This prevented the *French* from sending such a powerful Army into *Germany* as they might have done, and by the bad Conduct of the Generals they sent there, and the good Conduct of the Queen of *Hungary*'s Generals, together with the Bravery of her Troops, her Affairs in *Germany* took a new Turn just about the Time of the late Change in our Administration; which brings me to the Origin of the Measures that are now carrying on, and therefore I must consider the Posture of the Affairs of *Europe* at that particular Time, that is, in *February*, 1742: But before I begin, I must lay this down as a Maxim, which this Nation ought always to observe, That tho' it be our Interest to preserve a Balance of Power in *Europe*, yet, as we are the most remote from Danger, we ought always to be the least susceptible of Jealousy, and the last to take the Alarm; and, with regard to the Balance of Power I must observe, that this Balance may be supported either by having one single Potentate capable of opposing and defeating any ambitious Design of *France*, or by having a well connected Confederacy sufficient for the same Purpose: Of these two, I shall grant, that the first is the most eligible when it can be had, because it may be most securely depended on; but when this cannot be had, the whole

Ad.

Address of our Ministers and Negotiators ought to be employed in establishing the second.

The Wisdom of my first Maxim, Sir, must be acknowledged by every one who considers, that when the Powers upon the Continent apply to us to join with them in a War against *France*, we may take what Share and what Sort of Share in the War we think fit, whereas, when we apply to them, they will prescribe to us in both; and whatever Art some Gentlemen may make use of to frighten themselves or to frighten others, when it serves their Purpose, with the Dependency of all the Powers of *Europe* upon *France*, we may rest secure, that as often as they are in any real Danger of being brought under such a Dependency, they will unite among themselves to prevent it, and will call upon us for Assistance: Nay if they should be imperceptibly brought under such a Dependency, they would, as soon as they perceived it, unite among themselves, and call upon us to join with them in a Confederacy against *France*, in order to enable them to shake off that Dependency; so that we can never be obliged to stand single and alone in supporting the Balance of Power, nor shall we ever have Occasion to call upon our Neighbours on the Continent, to join with us for such a Purpose, unless when our Ministers, for some By-ends of their own, pretend Dangers which have no real Foundation; for *Europe* is now in a very different Situation from what it was in the Time of the *Romans*. Every Country in *Europe* was then divided into so many Sovereignties, that it was impossible for the People of any one Country to unite among themselves, and much more for two or three large Countries to unite in a general Confederacy against the overgrown Power of the *Romans*; whereas this is now practicable, it

has been practised, and always may be practised, as often as *France* or any other Power in *Europe* discovers a real Design to enslave the rest.

This brings me, Sir, to what I have already observed, that the Balance of Power in *Europe* may be preserved by a Confederacy, almost as securely as it can be by setting up any one Power as a Rival to the Power of *France*; and now let me examine which of these two Methods we ought to have thought on in *February*, 1742. The Imperial Diadem was then gone from the House of *Austria*, and tho' the Queen of *Hungary's* Troops had met with some Success in the Winter, she was still stript of a great Part of the *Austrian* Dominions, so that the Power of that House was much inferior to what it was at the Time of the late Emperor's Death, and still more inferior to what it was in the Year 1716, when we thought it necessary to add *Naples* and *Sicily* to its former Acquisitions, in order to make it a Match for the Power of *France*. Besides this, there was then a most powerful Confederacy against that House, and no Jealousy subsisting against the Powers of *Europe*, of the ambitious Designs of *France*; for tho' that Court had assisted in pulling down the House of *Austria*, they had discovered no Design of increasing their own Power or Dominions. But, on the other Hand, by the haughty Behaviour of the Court of *Vienna*, and the Height that House had been raised to, a Jealousy had arisen amongst the Princes of *Germany*, of the overgrown Power of that House, which Jealousy had first manifested itself in the House of *Hanover*, and was at this very Time subsisting not only in the House of *Hanover*, but also in most of the Sovereign Houses of *Germany*. In these Circumstances it was impossible for our Ministers, however wrongheaded we may suppose

them, to think of restoring the House of *Austria* to its former Grandeur and Power, or of setting that House up again as a Match for the Power of *France*; because in such a Scheme, they must have seen, that they would not be cordially assisted by any Power in *Europe*, and that they would be opposed, not only by *France* and *Spain*, but by all the Princes of *Germany* and *Italy*, who were jealous of the Power of the House of *Austria*.

In these Circumstances what was this Nation to do, what ought our Ministers to have done? Since it was impossible to re-establish the Balance of Power in *Europe*, upon the single Power of the House of *Austria*, surely, Sir, it was our Business to think of restoring the Peace of *Germany* as soon as possible by our good Offices, in order thereby to establish a Confederacy sufficient for opposing *France*, in Case that Court should afterwards discover any ambitious Views. It was not now so much our Business to prevent the Lessening the Power of the House of *Austria*, as it was our Business to bring about a speedy Reconciliation among the Princes of *Germany*, and to take Care that *France* should get as little by the Treaty of Peace, as she said she expected by the War. This, I say, ought to have been our chief Concern, because the Preservation of the Balance of Power was now no longer to depend upon the sole Power of the House of *Austria*, but upon the joint Power of a Confederacy then to be formed; and till the Princes of *Germany* were reconciled among themselves, there was scarcely a Possibility of forming any such Confederacy. If we had made this our Scheme, the *Dutch* would have joined heartily in it: The *Germanick* Body would have joined in it; and the Peace of *Germany* might have been restored without putting this Nation to any Expence, or diverting us from the Prosecution of our just and necessary War against *Spain*,

in Case our Differences with that Nation could not have been adjusted by the Treaty for restoring the Peace of *Germany*. But our new Minister, as I have said, run into an Extreme quite opposite to that of the old:

A Our former Minister thought of nothing but negotiating when he ought to have thought of nothing but War; and this Minister thought of nothing but War, or, at least, the Resemblance of it, when he ought to have thought of nothing but Negotiation.

B A Resolution was taken, and Preparations were made for sending a Body of our Troops to *Flanders*, even before we had any Hopes of the King of *Prussia*'s deserting his Alliance with *France*, and without our being called on to do so by any one Power in

C *Europe*: I say, Sir, by any one Power in *Europe*; for I defy our Ministers to shew, that even the Queen of *Hungary* desired any such Thing before it was resolved on: I believe some of her Ministers were free enough to declare, that the Money those

D Troops cost us, would have done her much more Service; and, I am sure, we were so far from being called on by the *Dutch* to do so, that it was resolved on without their Participation, and the Measure carried into Execution, I believe, expressly

E contrary to their Advice.

This Resolution, Sir, was so far from having any Influence upon the King of *Prussia*, that he continued firm to his Alliance with *France*, and fought the Battle of *Crotzka*, after he knew it was taken; and if he

F had continued firm in the same Sentiments, I am very sure our Troops neither would nor could have been of the least Service to the Queen of *Hungary*; but the Battle of *Crotzka* fully convinced him, that the *French* designed chiefly to play one *German* Prince against another, in order to weaken both; and, perhaps, he had before then discovered, that, according to the *French* Scheme, his

Share

Share of *Silesia* was not to be so considerable as he expected. These Considerations, and not the Eloquence or Address of any of our Ministers, inclined him to come to an Agreement with the Queen of *Hungary*; and as she was now convinced, that she could not depend upon our Promises, she readily agreed to his Terms, tho' his Demands were now much more extravagant than they were at first, and what was worse, they were now unaccompany'd with any one Promise or Consideration, except that of a Neutrality, whereas his first Demands were made palatable by the Tender of a large Sum of Money, and by the Promise of his utmost Assistance not only in supporting the *Pragmatick Sanction*, but in raising her Husband, the Duke of *Lorrain*, to the Imperial Throne: Nay, he even insinuated, that he would embrace the first Opportunity, to assist in procuring her House an Equivalent for whatever Part of *Silesia* she should yield up to him.

This Accommodation between the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Prussia*, and that which soon after followed between her and the Duke of *Saxony*, produced a very great Alteration in the Affairs of *Europe*, but as they promised nothing but a Neutrality, and as the *Dutch* absolutely refused to join either with the Queen of *Hungary* or us in any offensive Measures against *France*, it was still impossible for us to think of restoring the House of *Austria* to such Power as to render it a Match for the Power of *France*, therefore we ought still to have thought of nothing but Negotiation, in order to restore the Peace of *Germany* by an Accommodation between her and the Emperor; and the Distresses which the *French* and *Bavarian* Armies in *Germany* were drove to, furnished us with such an Opportunity as we ought, by all Means, to have em-

braced, and to have insisted upon the Queen of *Hungary's* doing the same, under the Pain of being entirely deserted by us. A Peace was offered both by the Emperor and the *French* upon the moderate Terms of *Uti Possidetis*, with respect to *Germany*; but for what Reason I cannot comprehend, we were so far from advising the Queen of *Hungary* to accept, that, I believe, we advised her not to accept of the Terms offered.

This, Sir, was a Conduct in our Ministers so very extraordinary, so directly opposite to the Interest of this Nation, and the Security of the Balance of Power, that I can suggest to myself no one Reason for it, but their being resolved to put this Nation to the Expence of maintaining 16000 *Hanoverians*; and this, I am afraid, was the true Motive our new Ministers had at first for all the warlike Measures they resolved on. Nothing would now satisfy us but a Conquest of *Alsace* and *Lorrain*, in order to give it to the Queen of *Hungary* as an Equivalent for what she had lost; and this we resolved on, or at least pretended to resolve on, at a Time when *France* and *Spain* were in close Conjunction, at a Time when no one of the Powers of *Europe* would assist us, at a Time when none of them entertained any Jealousy of the ambitious Designs of *France*, and at a Time when most of the Princes of *Germany* entertained such a Jealousy of the Power of the House of *Austria*, that we had great Reason to apprehend the whole *Germanick* Body, or at least the most considerable Princes of *Germany*, joining against us, in case we should meet with any Success. Sir, if our Ministers were really serious in this Scheme, it was one of the most romantick that ever entered into the Head of any *English Don Quixote*; and if they made this only a Pretence for putting this Na-

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tion to the Expence of maintaining 16000 *Hanoverians*, or of acquiring some new Territory for the Electorate of *Hanover*, I am sure, no *British* House of Commons ought to approve of their Conduct.

It is ridiculous to say, Sir, that we could not advise the Queen of *Hungary* to accept of the Terms offered by the *Emperor* and *France*, when their Troops were cooped up in the City of *Prague*, because those Terms were offered with a View only to get their Troops at Liberty, and to take the first Opportunity to attack her with more Vigour. This, I say, is ridiculous, because if she had accepted of the Terms offered, she might have had them guaranty'd by the *Dutch*, by the *Germanick* Body, and by all the powerful Princes of *Germany*, which would have brought all these Powers into a Confederacy with us against the *Emperor* and *France*, if they had afterwards attacked her in *Germany*; and all of them, but especially the *Dutch*, and the King of *Prussia*, would have been ready to have joined with us, if the *French* had attacked her in *Flanders*. It is equally ridiculous to say, that she could not accept of these Terms, because they contained nothing for the Security of her Dominions in *Italy*; for suppose the War had continued in *Italy*, if the Queen of *Hungary* had been safe upon the Side of *Germany*, she could have poured in such a Number of Troops into *Italy*, as would have been sufficient for opposing and defeating all the Armies that both the *French* and the *Spaniards* could have sent to and maintained in that Country, since we could, by our superior Squadrons, have made it impossible for the *French* and *Spaniards* to maintain great Armies in that Country.

No Reason can, therefore, be assigned for the Queen of *Hungary*'s refusing the Terms offered her for restoring the Tranquillity of Ger-

many but this alone; that we had promised to assist her so effectually as to enable her to conquer a Part of *France*, by Way of Equivalent for what she has lost in *Germany* and *Italy*; and such an Assistance it is neither our Interest, nor in our Power to give, as the Circumstances of *Europe* stand at present. I am really surpris'd how the Queen of *Hungary* came to trust a second Time to our Promises; for I may venture to prophesy, that she will find herself a second Time deceived. We shall only put ourselves to a vast needless Expence, as we did when she was first attacked by *Prussia*; and may give *France* a Pretence for conquering *Flanders*, without raising any Jealousy in the other Powers of *Europe*, which otherwise she could not have done. Or we may bring the Queen of *Hungary* a second Time to the Verge of Destruction, and leave her there; for that we shall certainly do, as soon as *Hanover* comes to be a second Time in Danger. From all which I must conclude, that our present Scheme of Politicks is fundamentally wrong, and that the longer we continue to build upon such a Foundation, the more dangerous it will be for us: The whole Fabrick must tumble at last, and may crush this unfortunate Nation under its Ruins.

But now, Sir, let us see how we have prosecuted this Scheme, bad as it is, during last Campaign. As this Nation must bear the chief Part of the Expence, it was certainly our Business to prosecute the War with all possible Vigour, to come to Action as soon as possible, and to push every Advantage to the utmost. Since we soon found we could not attack the *French* upon the Side of *Flanders*, why were our Troops so long of marching into *Germany*? Or, indeed, I should rather ask, why our Army was not at first assembled

in that Country? Why did they continue so long inactive upon the *Maine*? If our Army was not numerous enough for attacking the *French*, why were the *Hessians* left behind for some Time in *Flanders*? Why did we not send over 20000 of those regular Troops that were lying idle here at home? How to answer all these Questions I cannot tell; but it is certain, that we never thought of attacking the *French* Army in our Neighbourhood, and, I believe, expected very little to be attacked. Nay, I doubt much if any Action would have happened during the whole Campaign, if the *French* had not, by the Misconduct of some one or other of our Generals, caught our Army in a Hosenet, from which it could not have escaped, if the *French* Generals had all observed the Directions of their Commander in Chief, and had thought only of guarding and fortifying themselves in the Defiles through which it was necessary for our Army to pass, instead of passing those Defiles and marching up to attack our Troops. Thank God, the Courage of some of the *French* Generals got the better of their Discretion, as well as their military Discipline. This made them attack, instead of waiting to be attacked, and by the Bravery of the *English* Foot, and the Cowardice of their own, they met with a severe Repulse, which put their whole Army into Confusion, and obliged it to retire with Precipitation over the *Maine*, by which our Army escaped from the Snare they had been led into, and got free Liberty to pursue their Retreat to *Hanau*.

This, Sir, was a signal Advantage, but did we push this Advantage? Did we pursue the Enemy in their precipitate Retreat over a great River, where many of them must have been lost, had they been closely pursued? Did we endeavour to take the least Advantage of the

Confusion they had been thrown into by their unexpected Repulse? No, Sir, the Ardour of our *British* Troops was restrained by the Cowardice of the *Hanoverian*; and instead of pursuing the Enemy, we ourselves run away in the Night-time, and in such Haste, that we left all our wounded to the Mercy and Care of the Enemy, who had, likewise, the Honour of burying our Dead as well as their own. This Action may, therefore, on our Side, be called a lucky Escape, but I shall never give my Consent to honour it with the Name of a Victory.

After this Escape, Sir, our Army was joined by a very large Reinforcement. Did this revive our Courage, or give us any better Stomach for fighting? Not a Bit, Sir; tho' the *French* continued for some Time upon the *German* Side of the *Rhine*, we never offered to attack them, or to give them the least Disturbance. At last, upon Prince *Charles's* Approach, with the *Austrian* Army under his Command, the *French* not only repassed the *Rhine*, but retired quite out of *Germany*; and as the *Austrian* Army and the Allied Army might then have joined, and might have both passed the *Rhine* without Opposition at *Mentz*, or almost any where in the *Palatinate*; it was expected, that both Armies would have marched together into *Lorraine*, or in search of the *French* Army, in order to force them to a Battle; but instead of this, Prince *Charles* marched up the *German* Side of the *Rhine*, to do what? To pass that great River in the Sight of a *French* Army equal in Number to his own, which without some extraordinary Neglect in the *French* was impracticable, and so it was found by Experience; so that the whole Campaign, upon that Side, was consumed in often attempting what as often appeared to be impracticable.

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On the other Side, I mean that of the Allied Army, was there any Thing done of Consequence? I know of nothing, but that of sending a Party of *Hussars* into *Lorraine* with a Manifesto. The Army, indeed, passed the *Rhine* at *Mentz*, and marched up to the *French* Lines upon the Frontier of *Alsace*, but never offered to pass those Lines till the *French* had abandoned them, I believe, with a Design to draw our Army again into some Snare; for upon the *French* returning again towards those Lines, it retired with much greater Hasten than it had advanced, tho' the *Dutch* Auxiliaries were then come up, and pretended at least to be ready to join our Army; tho', as I have heard, they found a Pretence for never coming into the Line, and I doubt much if they would have marched with us to attack the *French* Army in their own Territories, or to invest any of their fortified Places; for I must observe, that the *French* Lines upon the *Rhein* were not, as to some Part of them, within the Territories of *France*; but suppose this *Dutch* Detachment had been ready to march with us to attack the *French* in their own Territories, or to invest some of their fortified Places, it could have given me no Joy, and therefore I cannot join in any Congratulations upon that Event; for a small Detachment of *Dutch* Troops can never enable us to execute the vast Scheme we have undertaken: The whole Force of that Republick would not be sufficient for that Purpose, because we should have the Majority of the Empire against us; and therefore, if the *Dutch* had joined *totis viribus* in our Scheme, instead of congratulating, I should have bemoaned their running mad by our Example, and at our Instigation.

Having now briefly examined our Conduct during last Campaign, from

the few Remarks I have made, I believe, Sir, it will appear, that supposing our Scheme to be in itself possible or practicable, we have no Reason to hope for Success, if it be not prosecuted with more Vigour, and better Conduct, than it was during last Campaign. While we continue in the Prosecution of this Scheme, the *Hanoverians*, indeed, will be considerable Gainers, let whoever will be the Loser; because they will draw 4 or 500,000*l.* yearly from this Nation, over and above what they have annually drawn from us, ever since they have had the good Fortune to be united with us under the same Sovereign. But we ought to consider, even the *Hanoverians* ought to consider, that this Nation is not now in a Condition to carry on an expensive War for ten or twelve Years, as it did in the Reign of *Queen Anne*. We may fund it out for a Year, two, or three; but we are now so much in Debt, that if we go on for a few Years, adding Millions to it every Year, our Credit will certainly at last, I am afraid, sooner than some amongst us imagine, be blown up; and if this Misfortune should happen to us, neither *Hanover*, nor any other foreign State would be able to draw a Shilling more from us. A Stop to our publick Credit would put an End to our Paper Currency: An universal Bankruptcy would ensue, and all the little ready Money left amongst us, would, by the happy Possessors be lock'd up in Iron Chests, or hid in By-corners. It would then be impossible to raise our Taxes, and consequently impossible to maintain either Fleets or Armies. Our Troops abroad would be obliged to enter into the Service of any Prince that could maintain them, and our Troops at home would be obliged to live upon free Quarter: Nay, this they could not do long; for the Farmer would neither sow nor reap if he found

found his Produce taken from him by the starving Soldier. In these Circumstances, I must desire the real Friends of our present happy Establishment to consider, what might be the Consequence of the Pretender's being landed amongst us at the Head of a *French* Army. Would not he be looked on by most as a third Saviour? Would not the Majority of the People join with him, in order to rescue the Nation from those that had brought it into such Confusion?

This Danger, Sir, is, I hope, one of those that may be called imaginary; but, I am sure, it is far from being so imaginary, as that we have been frightened with in this Debate, of all the Powers upon the Continent of *Europe's* being brought under such a slavish Dependence upon *France*, as to join with that Nation in conquering this Island, or in bringing it under the same slavish Dependence with themselves.

I had almost forgot, Sir, to take Notice of the famous Treaty of *Worms*, and I wish after Ages may never take Notice of it. I wish it could be erased out of our Annals as well as Records, so as never to be hereafter mentioned; for that Treaty with its Appendix, the Convention that followed it, is one of the most destructive, unjust, and ridiculous Treaties we ever made. By that Treaty we have taken upon ourselves a Burden, which I think impossible for us to support; and we have engaged in such an Act of Injustice towards the Republick of *Genoa*, as must alarm all *Europe*, and give the *French* a signal Advantage; for from thence all the Princes of *Europe* will see, what Regard we have to Justice, where we think we have Power; and therefore, most of them will probably join with *France* in curtailing our Power, or, at least, in preventing its Increase. The Alliance of *Sardinia*, and his Assistance, may, I admit, be of great Use to us in de-

feating the Designs of the *Spaniards* in *Italy*; but Gold itself may be bought too dear; and, I am afraid, we shall find the Purchase we have made to be at last but a precarious Bargain, especially if *Sardinia* should be attack'd by *France* as well as *Spain*, which will be the certain Consequence of the Scheme of Politicks we are now pursuing. For these Reasons, Sir, I hope, no Gentleman, nor even any Minister, will expect, that I should declare my Satisfaction in that Treaty's being concluded.

It is very surprising, Sir, to hear Gentlemen talk of the great Advantage of Unanimity in our Proceedings, when, at the same Time, they are doing all they can to prevent Unanimity. If the Hon. Gentleman had intended, that what he proposed should be unanimously agreed to, he would have returned to the antient Custom of Parliament, which some of his new Friends have so often, upon former Occasions, recommended. It is a new Doctrine, to pretend, that we ought, in our Address, to return some Sort of Answer to every Thing mentioned in his Majesty's Speech. It is a Doctrine that has prevailed only since our Parliaments began to look more like a *French* than an *English* Parliament; and now we pretend to be such Enemies to *France*, I expected, we should have laid aside this Doctrine. The very Method of proceeding in Parliament, must shew this Doctrine to be false. His Majesty's Speech is not now so much as under our Consideration: We never do take it into Consideration, but upon a previous Order for that Purpose; therefore we cannot now, properly, take Notice of its Contents, any further than to determine, whether we ought to return Thanks for it or no; for even this is what we may refuse, without being guilty of any Breach of Duty to our Sovereign; but this,

I believe, no Gentleman would have thought of, if the Hon. Gentleman, who made you this Motion, had not tacked to it a long and fulsome Panegyrick upon the Conduct of our Ministers. I am convinced, no Gentleman would have objected against our expressing our Duty to our Sovereign, and our Zeal for his Service, in the most strong and affectionate Terms; nor would any Gentleman have refused to congratulate his Majesty upon any fortunate Event's happening to the Royal Family; and the Hon. Gentleman would have desired no more, if he had intended that his Motion should be unanimously agreed to; but as Ministers are generally the Authors and Drawers up of the Motion, they always have a greater Regard for themselves than for the Service of their Sovereign; and this is the true Reason why such Motions seldom meet with an unanimous Approbation.

As for the Danger, Sir, of our returning or not returning to our ancient Custom upon this Occasion, I think, it lies wholly upon the Side of our not returning. I have shewn, that the Measures we are now pursuing are fundamentally wrong, and that the longer we do pursue them, the heavier our Misfortune will be: Unless some signal Providence intervenes, Experience, I am sure, will confirm what I say. By the immediate Intervention of Providence we may, 'tis true, succeed in the most improbable Schemes; but Providence seems to be against us, and for our Punishment has suffered us to embark in Projects that may undo us: The sooner, therefore, we repent, the better it will be for us; and unless Repentance begins in this House, I shall expect it no where else, till dire Experience has convinced us of our being in the wrong. For this Reason, I hope, and I wish, that we may now begin to put a Stop to

the farther Prosecution of these destructive and dangerous Measures, by refusing them our Approbation. If we put a Negative upon this Question, it may awaken our Ministers out of their deceitful Dream: If we agree to it, they will dream on, till they have dreamed *Europe* and their Country, as well as themselves, into Perdition. If they stop now, the Nation may recover; but if by such a flattering Address we encourage them to go on, it may soon become impossible, either for them or us, to retreat; and therefore, for the Sake of *Europe*, as well as my Country, I shall most heartily join in putting a Negative upon this Question.

The next Speaker in this Debate was Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of Thomas Winnington, Esq; whose Speech was in Substance thus, viz.

Mr. President,
S I R

THE Spirit of Opposition has, of late Years, become so prevalent in this House, that Unanimity is never to be expected. If the Hon. Gentleman had proposed nothing but Thanks to his Majesty for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, I doubt much if it would have met with an unanimous Approbation: I am persuaded, some Objection would have been made to it, or some Amendment or Addition offered, in order to give Gentlemen an Opportunity to display their Rhetorick in running down the Measures of the Administration: But, thank God! the Insignificancy of Opposition, when not founded on solid and right Principles, is now as well known abroad as it is at home; and, to our good Fortune, if the Proposition be but agreed to by a Majority, the Opposition it may meet with, can have no Effect

Effect upon, nor any Way disconcert the Measures which his Majesty is pursuing, for the Freedom and Security of *Europe* in general, and of this Nation in particular. Therefore, if, by what I am to trouble you with upon this Occasion, I do but gain a Majority, I shall give myself no Concern, if I fail of gaining an unanimous Approbation.

As to the antient Method of Addressing, I am really surpris'd to hear it so much insisted on, when the Reason for our changing our Method of Addressing has been so often and so clearly explained. In ancient Times, our Sovereign, in his Speech from the Throne, communicated no Knowledge to his Parliament, either of what had been done, or of what was to be done: His Speech was only a short Compliment to the two Houses, and to the Chancellor it was left to give a State of our Affairs abroad and at home, and to explain to the Parliament the King's Wants, and his Reasons for calling them together. Whilst this Custom continued, our Address, by Way of Answer to the King's Speech, could be no more than a general Compliment; for neither House, in their Address to the Throne, could take Notice of what had been delivered to them from the Wool-Sack. But since the Revolution, our Kings have, most justly, shewn more Regard to their Parliaments, and have themselves, at the Beginning of ever Session, done what was formerly left to be done by the Lord Chancellor.

This, Sir, introduced necessarily a Change in our Method of Addressing; for, in good Manners, we were obliged to take some Sort of Notice of every Thing our Sovereign had mentioned in his Speech from the Throne; and, upon such Occasions, it has always been the Custom to suppose the Facts to be true as stated in the King's Speech, without dero-

gating however from our Power or Freedom to inquire into the Truth of them, after having all the Lights laid before us that we might think necessary for a full Inquiry; and if, upon such Inquiry, any of the Facts appeared to be untruly or unfairly stated, no Supposition, no Expression we had made use of in our Address, could prevent or obstruct our calling those to Account who had advised their Sovereign to express himself in such a Manner. When we enter upon any such Inquiry, the Speech is supposed to be the Speech of the Ministers, and we may treat it with the same Freedom as if it had been actually made by one of them: Which shews, that nothing that is now proposed, or, indeed, that can be proposed upon any such Occasion, can be attended with any Inconvenience, because it can be no Bar to a future Inquiry, nor can it have the least Influence upon any of our future Proceedings; and as his Majesty has been graciously pleased, upon this Occasion, to give us a very particular Account of the present State of our Affairs, we have now the same Reason for continuing the modern Custom, that our Forefathers had for leaving the ancient.

For this Reason, Sir, if there were any Facts mentioned in his Majesty's Speech, which might admit of a Doubt, it could be no Argument against our agreeing to what is now proposed; but that there are none such, is, I think, next to a Demonstration. When we consider, that his Majesty was last Campaign at the Head of the Allied Army; that that Army was in the greatest Confusion and Distress, and in a very dangerous Situation when he arriv'd; that, in order to get out of that Situation, they were obliged to march along the Side of a River, whose opposite Side was cover'd with the Enemy's Troops and Batteries; that, in this March, they were for many

Hours cannonaded from the Enemy's Batteries, and, as has been acknowledged, in the greatest Danger of being caught in a Snare; and that, by his Majesty's Conduct, and the Bravery of the Troops, they every where repulsed the Enemy, and extricated themselves from the Snare: I say, Sir, when we consider these Things, can we doubt of his Majesty's sacred Person's having been in the most extraordinary and imminent Danger? Can we, in common Decency, omit taking this Opportunity to congratulate his safe Return, after having been exposed to such Danger? This therefore is a Fact that cannot be in the least questioned, and therefore I am surprised to hear any Objection made to our mentioning it in our Address.

As to the Success of his Majesty's Arms, Sir, it is a Fact equally certain. Suppose it true, that our Army was led into a Snare by Misconduct, before they had the good Fortune of his Majesty's Presence among them; if they extricated themselves afterwards from that Snare, by repulsing and defeating the Enemy, was it not a Success? Call it an Escape, if Gentlemen will have it so, yet still it must be allowed to have been a successful Escape; and it was a Glory to his Majesty to lead them out of a Snare which they had been led into before his Arrival in the Army: It was an Honour to the Nation to have their Troops deliver themselves by their Bravery from a Misfortune which they had been led into by Accident, or, perhaps, by human Weakness.

Then, Sir, with regard to the Dutch Troops, surely it will not be doubted, that a Body of Dutch Troops marched up to our Army upon the Rhine: Whether they incamped in a Line with the Allied Army or no, it is certain they were there: It is certain they were ready to assist our Army, if it had been attacked by the French: It is certain they marched with our Army, and

passed the French Lines upon the Queich; and, considering the Nature of the Dutch Government, and the strong French Party in that Republick, even this Step, in them, must be a great Satisfaction to every Englishman; for surely it could not be expected, that they would declare themselves Principals, when we acted only as Auxiliaries.

And lastly, Sir, with regard to the definitive Treaty between his Majesty, the Queen of Hungary, and the King of Sardinia, that such a Treaty has been concluded, is a Fact, I believe, that will not be questioned; and that the Assistance of the King of Sardinia will contribute to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to the Distressing of the Spaniards in Italy, is, likewise, a Fact that can be as little questioned; so that there is no Fact mentioned in this Proposition, that can be in the least doubted, much less contradicted; and as to the Wisdom of the Facts or the Measures mentioned in this Proposition, it is not desired that we should so much as insinuate an Approbation. We congratulate his Majesty on his safe Return, after being exposed to such Danger; but we do not say, it was right to advise him to expose himself to such Danger: We congratulate him on the Success of his Arms, but we do not say, that they might not, by good Conduct, have met with more Success: We say, we were pleased to hear, that his Majesty was joined by a Body of Dutch Troops, but we do not say, that he might not have been joined by a greater Body, or sooner by that Body, if proper Measures had been used: We declare our Satisfaction in the definitive Treaty with the King of Sardinia, but we are not desired to say any Thing of the Terms of that Treaty; nor are we desired to say, that it might not have been purchased at a cheaper Rate.

Thus,

DIRECTIONS concerning TAR-WATER. 281

Thus, Sir, it is evident, that by what is now proposed, we do not acknowledge, or, indeed, mention any Fact that can be in the least doubted, nor do we so much as insinuate an Approbation of any late Measure; and therefore, I do not think, there is any absolute Necessity, upon this Occasion, for my saying any Thing in vindication of our Measures or Conduct; but as so much Pains has been taken to shew, that our Measures were fundamentally wrong, and that our Conduct, in the Prosecution of them, has been bad, I hope, I shall be excused endeavouring to justify both.

[This SPEECH to be concluded, and the JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

To T. P. Esq; from the AUTHOR of SIRIS, or, A Chain of Philosophical Reflections, &c. concerning the Virtues of TAR-WATER. (See p. 236.)

S I R,

AMONG the great Numbers who drink Tar-Water in Dublin, your Letter informs me there are several, that make it too weak or too strong, or use it in an undue Manner. To obviate these Inconveniences, and render this Water as generally useful as possible, you desire I would draw up some Rules and Remarks in a small Compass; which, accordingly, I here send you.

Norwegian Tar, being the most liquid, mixeth best with Water. Put a Gallon of cold Water to a Quart of this Tar; stir and work them very strongly together, with a flat Stick, for about four Minutes. Let the Vessel stand covered 48 Hours, that the Tar may subside. Then pour off the clear Water, and keep it close covered, or rather bottled, and well stopp'd, for Use. This may do for a general Rule; but as Stomachs and

Constitutions are so various, for particular Persons, their own Experience is the best Rule. The stronger, the better; provided the Stomach can bear it. Less Water, or more Stirring makes it stronger; as more Water, and less Stirring makes it weaker. The same Tar will not do quite so well a second Time, but may serve for common Uses.

Tar-Water, when right, is not higher than French, nor deeper-coloured than Spanish White-Wine.

If there be not a Spirit very sensibly perceived on drinking, you may conclude the Tar-Water is not good. If you would have it good, see it made yourself. Those who begin with it, little and weak, may, by Habit, come to drink more and stronger. According to the Season of the Year, or the Humour of the Patient, it may be taken cold or warm.

As to the Quantity, in Chronical Cases, one Pint of Tar-Water a Day may suffice, taken on an empty Stomach, at two, or four Times; to wit, Night and Morning; and about two Hours after Dinner and Breakfast. Alteratives, in general, taken little and often, mix best with the Blood. How oft, or how strong, each Stomach can bear, Experience will shew; nor is there any Danger in making the Experiment. Those who labour under old habitual Illnesses, must have great Patience and Perseverance in the Use of this, as well as all other Medicines; which, if sure and safe, must yet be slow in Chronical Disorders; which, if grievous or inveterate, may require a full Quart every Day to be taken, at six Doses, one Third of a Pint in each, with a regular Diet. In acute Cases, as Fevers of all Kinds, it must be drank warm in Bed, and in great Quantity; perhaps a Pint every Hour, till the Patient be relieved; which I have known to work surprising Cures.

My

My Experiments have indeed been made within a narrow Compass; but as this Water is now growing into publick Use (tho', it seems, not without that Opposition which is wont to attend Novelty) I make no doubt, its Virtues will be more fully discovered. Mean while I must own myself perswaded, from what I have already seen and try'd, that Tar-Water may be drank with great Safety and Success, in the Cure or Relief of most, if not all Diseases, in Ulcers, Eruptions, and all foul Cases; Scurvies of all Kinds, Disorders of the Lungs, Stomach, and Bowels; in nervous Cases, in all inflammatory Distempers; in Decays, and other Maladies: Nor is it of Use only in the Cure of Sicknefs; it is also useful to preserve Health, and a Guard against Infection and old Age, as it gives lasting Spirits, and invigorates the Blood. I am even induced, by the Nature and Analogy of Things, and its wonderful Success in all Kinds of Fevers, to think, that Tar-Water may be very useful in the Plague, both as a Cure and Preservative.

But, I doubt, no Medicine can withstand that execrable Plague of distilled Spirits, which operates as a slow Poison, preying on the Vitals, and wasting the Health and Strength of Body and Soul; which Pest of Human Kind, is, I am told, by the Attempts of our *Whisky** Patriots, gaining Ground in this wretched Country, already too thin of Inhabitants.

I am, &c.

The following EXPLANATION of the Bishop's Physical Terms made Use of in his Treatise on TAR-WATER, will, perhaps, be acceptable to some of our Readers: As we have given an Abstract of the said Treatise in our last, p. 236.

ACID, Sharp, tart.

Acids, All Liquors and Substances that are sour.

* Whisky is a Spirit distilled from Malt, the Making of which Poison cheap and plenty, as being of our own Growth, is esteemed, by some unlucky Patriots, a Benefit to their Country.

Acrimony, Sharpness or Tartness.

Alkali, A fixed Salt.

Alteratives, Medicines which gradually change the Habit of Body.

Anasarca, Swellings that pilt, occasioned by a Dropsy.

Animi pathemata, The Passions or Affections of the Mind.

A Anodyne, A Remedy which alleviates or takes away Pain.

Anti-Hysterick, What cures vapourish Disorders in Women.

Antiphlogistick, A Medicine for curing Inflammations.

Antiscorbuticks, Medicines good against the Scurvy.

B Asperity, Roughness.

Attenuate, to make thin.

Cachectick, Having a bad Habit of Body or Constitution

Cachexy, An ill Habit of Body.

Capillary Vessels, The smallest Blood Vessels.

Cardiack, Cordial, good for the Heart.

Caustick, Corroding, burning.

Chalybeat, Impregnated with Steel.

C Chronical, Fixed, of long Continuance.

Coagulating, Curdling, thickening.

Concretions, The Juices grown thick.

Corrosive, Gnawing, fretting, eating away.

Cutaneous Eruptions, Breakings out on the Skin.

Deobstruents, Medicines that open Obstructions.

D Detergent, Cleansing.

Diaphoretick, Creating Sweat.

Diuretick, Provoking Urine.

Elastick, Springy.

Emeticks, Vomits.

Emollients, Softners of any Humours.

Epidemical, Universal, general.

Erosion, An eating or wearing away with sharp Humours.

E Erysipelas, An Inflammation, called St. Anthony's Fire.

Expectorate, to bring up Phlegm.

Febrifuge, A Medicine serviceable in any Fever.

Febrile, Feverish.

Filaments, Small Vessels, like Threads.

Fluidity, An Aptness to flow.

F Gangrene, A Corruption of a Part, generally beginning by a Blackness and Mortification.

Hectick, A slow continual Fever.

Hypochondriacal, Splenetick or melancholy.

Hysterical, Hysterick, Affected with, belonging to, or proceeding from Disorders in the Womb.

Inebriate, To intoxicate.

G Inspissated, Thickened.

Lixivial Salt, An Alkali extracted from calcined Herbs, &c. by Means of boiled Lye.

Lubri-

Queen of Hungary's Declaration against the French King. 283

Lubricating, Making slippery, soft and yielding.

Menstruum, All Liquors used for Dissolutions.

Mercury, Quicksilver, and its Preparations. Morbid, Diseased.

Neutral Salts, Which partake of the Nature of an Acid and an Alkali.

Nephritick Pains, Pains in the Reins or Kidneys.

Oscillation, A continual Motion, like that of the Pendulum of a Clock.

Paralytick, Affected with the Palsy.

Paregorick, Comforting, composing, quieting, Paroxysm, A Fit of a Fever, &c.

Peccant, Offending, hurtful.

Pectorals, Medicines good for Distempers in the Breast.

Peripneumony, An Inflammation of the Substance of the Lungs, accompanied with a sharp Fever, hard Breathing, a Cough, and a heavy Pain.

Perpiration, A Breathing or Sweating out of Humours thro' the Pores of the Body.

Pharmacy, The Apothecaries Art or Business.

Pleuritick, Troubled with a Pleurisy.

Primæ Viæ, The first Passages.

Purulent, Full of Corruption.

Pus, Thick Plegm or Matter.

Putrefaction, Corrupting, making or becoming rotten.

Resinous, Full of Rosin.

Scorbutick, Belonging to the Scurvy.

Scrophulous, Scorbutick Swellings, such as the King's Evil, &c.

Secretion, A Separation of one Fluid from another.

Sedentary, retired, studious, used to sitting.

Serum, The wheyey Part of the Blood.

Spasms, Cramps.

Stimulating, Moving or Provoking.

Stimulus, A Property in sharp Bodies, which occasions a Shaking or a Windiness in the Fibres.

Stomachick, good for the Stomach.

Sulphureous, Impregnated with Brimstone.

Tedium Vitæ, Fatigue or Wearisomeness of Life.

Tumours, Swellings.

Vehicle, What a Medicine is mixed with, or taken in.

Vellicating, A convulsive Twitching of the Fibres.

Viscera, Bowels.

Viscid, Clammy.

Viscidit, A thick Clamminess or Sliminess.

Vis Vitæ, The Vitals, vital Faculty, or Power.

Ulcerations, A Breaking out into Sores.

Unctuous, Oily, fat, greasy.

Volatile, So light and airy, as to be apt to evaporate.

Vulnerary, Good to heal Wounds.

Conclusion of the Queen of HUNGARY's Declaration of War against France, &c. (See p. 254.)

AFTER such an Event, we should not have deferred declaring War, in our Turn, against the Crown of France and her Adherents, pursuant to the Assurances we had given as a faithful Ally, even if she had not proceeded farther, nor looked upon our Intentions to be as faithful und sincere as they really are; and if, consequently, after full previous Knowledge, that we would not separate ourselves from our Allies, nor be diverted from supporting the publick Liberty, she had not taken the Resolution of declaring War in Form against us, after it had been already carried on for some Years as far as was practicable, in open Violation of Peace, and with Disregard to the Laws of God and Man.

Now altho' whatever has been alledged for putting a false Gloss upon the said Declaration, is of such a Nature, that it cannot make any Impression, except where People will blind themselves, help to forge their own Chains, betray their own Country, and absolutely renounce common Sense, yet we will not fail to have the whole answered Article by Article. But lest, in the mean Time, we should be wanting in what we owe to our supreme Dignity, to our faithful Allies, to the fundamental Constitution of the German Empire, and to the Safety of the publick Liberty, we cannot, nor will delay declaring War, in our Turn, against the Crown of France and her Adherents, as we do by these Presents.

We therefore command all and every one of our Subjects, Servants, and Vassals, of what Condition or Rank soever, and in particular all our Commanders and Warlike Forces, Horse and Foot, to regard the Subjects of the Crown of France, and

and of her Adherents, as Enemies, and to do them all possible Prejudice, at the same Time not to maintain with them the least Converse, Intelligence, or Correspondence, on Pain of Death or corporal Punishment.

We also expressly and precisely A renew the Ordinance issued on the 22d of *December*, 1733, by his late Imperial Majesty, our Lord and Father, now with God, relating to the Removal of the Subjects of this hostile Crown, and of her Adherents, out of all the *Austrian* Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions. B We therefore strictly ordain and will:

1. That from the Time of the Publication of this our Royal Ordinance in our several Dominions, all Subjects of the hostile Crown of *France*, and Dependants of her As- C sistants and Abettors, for the present dwelling in these Dominions, Males or Females, Clergy or Laity, of high or low Condition, especially Gentlemens Servants, and others who are Vagabonds, do absolutely depart all our Kingdoms and Dominions, D within a Fortnight at farthest, or, in Failure thereof, be deemed Offenders against our Orders, and be proceeded against with all Severity.

2. Amongst these, however, we will not have to be understood such of the Clergy as may dwell in the Religious Houses and Convents, and who, by having made the Profession of their respective Orders, are therein incorporated; and whose Magistrates, Ordinaries, and Superiors, shall have given sufficient Security, for which they are to answer them- E selves, that they will undertake nothing by Correspondence or otherwise against our Good and Welfare, and that of our Archducal House.

3. Likewise such of the *French* Nation, or her Adherents, who, for many Years have been settled in the Country, shall not be comprehended G under this our Ordinance; but they are to abstain from all suspicious Correspondence, on Pain of severe cor-

poral Punishment, or even, according to Circumstances, of Death.

4. But if any Person should dare to entertain a Subject of the Enemy, other than those tolerated as above-said, and harbour him, or if he has Knowledge of his Stay, and does not forthwith denounce him to the Magistrate of the Place, and if this latter does not immediately give due Notice to our Court Commissioners, appointed and authorized in every one of our Kingdoms and Domini- B nions; such wilful Transgressors of our Royal Ordinance shall be severely punished according to the Circumstances.

5. We further ordain and will, That all Trade and Commerce, be it by Correspondence in Writing, C Bills of Exchange, or any other Way, with the foresaid declared Enemies to us, and our Archducal House, and their Abettors, shall be entirely suspended; consequently all Goods and Effects, coming either directly or indirectly from those hos- D tile Countries, which are not proved to have been already negotiated before Declaration of War was made, shall be prohibited to be brought in, after what Manner, and under what Pretence soever, on Pain of Confiscation.

6. Also our Vassals and Subjects, who either have themselves Commis- E sions for such Goods, Debts, or Effects, of what Kind soever, either *French*, or coming from other hostile Countries, or who know that others have them, or who are Debtors there, shall be bound and obliged F faithfully and without fail to declare such Goods, Effects, and Debts, under Penalty of Confiscation of their own Goods and Chattels, to the Fiscal residing in every one of our Kingdoms or Dominions, or to the Court-Commission by us appointed in special Cases, without concealing any Thing, much less clandestinely conveying any Thing away.

7. Tho'

Queen of Hungary's Declaration against the French King. 285

7. Tho' it would be unnecessary to make particular Mention in this present Declaration, of the Capitals belonging to and placed in the Bank of this City, by People of different Nations, whether Friends or Enemies, being exempt from Confiscation, because this Exemption is already notoriously comprehended in the Establishment of the said Bank, and has hitherto been observed: Yet we do hereby again declare, that the said Establishment, and particularly the 9th Article of the Letters Patent published in the Year 1705, and further confirmed since, are to retain their Force, and that we will always see them maintained, according to the Words of the said 9th Article; which follow.

'When Persons who are Foreigners, and subject to foreign Jurisdictions, shall have Capitals in this Bank, whether placed there by themselves, or by others assigned, circulated, or made over to them, they shall, in Case of War and open Hostility breaking out with their Nations or Sovereigns, be exempted from the Seizure or Confiscation, usually thereupon ensuing, of Goods belonging to Subjects of the Enemy; nor shall they ever be molested, but all Capitals placed in the Bank of *Vienna*, whether they belong to Friends or Enemies, shall always be lawfully and effectually maintained in an equal Security.'

8 Ecclesiastical and secular Magistrates are to watch with all possible Care, that the Enemy be not supplied out of these our hereditary Dominions with Horses, Grains, Flour, and Cattle, much less with Arms, Gunpowder, Lead, Brimstone, Saltpetre, and all other such Commodities, neither directly nor indirectly, under Penalty of actual Confiscation, and besides corporal Punishment a-

gainst the Transgressors, and, according to Circumstances, Death itself.

Finally, We have sent to the proper Places precise and severe Orders, concerning the above-mentioned Prohibition of Correspondence in Writing and otherwise; and we do particularly hereby enjoin every one, and more especially the Post-Officers, and all Carriers, that they observe the same with great Vigilance; that they do not receive nor forward any of the Enemies Messengers, or otherwise suspected Courier, Servant, or unknown Passenger, without a credible Passport, but that they gave Information to the next Magistrate, in order to have him stopp'd, and that they do inform against such Offenders herein, as they shall be able to find out, in order to their being exemplarily punished.

This, our Declaration of War, together with the Orders annexed to it, shall be published in the several hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions subject to our Jurisdiction, according to the usual Form, to the End that all and every one may know the Tenour of it, and consequently may, as much as in them lies, and concerns them, strictly observe it, not act contrary to it, nor suffer those who belong to them, or any Body else to do so in any Manner or wise, under Pain of our highest Indignation and Displeasure, and at their own Peril. For such is our Will. Given at *Vienna*, the Place of our Royal Residence, on the 16th of *May*, in the Year 1744, of our Reign the Fourth.

MARIA THERESIA.

(L. S.)

C. Count *Ulfeld*.

By her Majesty's special Order,

John Christopher Bartenstein.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood Dec. 31, 1742, and Dec. 31, 1743.

EXCHEQUER.		<i>Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1742.</i>	<i>Increased between Dec. 31, 1742 and Dec. 31, 1743.</i>	<i>Paid off within that Time.</i>	<i>Amount of the National Debt on Dec. 31, 1743.</i>
A Nnuities for long Terms, being the Remainder of the original Sum contributed, and unsubscribed to the S.S. Company.		<i>L. s. d.</i> 1836275 17 10	<i>L.</i> 1743.	<i>L.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i> 1836275 17 10
Annuities for Lives, with the Benefit of Survivorship, being the original Sum contributed		108100			108100
Ditto for 2 and 3 Lives, being the Sum remaining after what is fallen in by Deaths		107447 8 2		2300	105147 8 2
Ditto on Plate-Act, 6 Geo. I. Regis		312000			312000
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher Debentures at 3 per Cent. per An.		37821 5 1			37821 5 1
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per Cent. 1731		400000			400000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1736, charged on the Sinking Fund		600000			600000
Ditto at 3l. per Cent. 1738, charged on Ditto		300000			300000
Duties on Salt continued 1735		228000		188000	40000
Ditto further continued 1741		1200000			1200000
Exchequer Bills made out for Interest of old Bills exchanged		2200			2200
Ditto on Victuallers Act 1726		481400			
Ditto on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors 1743		518600	518600		1000000
		1000000			
Memorand. The Duty on Victuallers being determined at Midsummer 1743, the above Sum of 481400l. was from that Time transferr'd to the said Duty on Licences.					
Exchequer Bills charged upon the Duties on Sweets 1737		499600			499600
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.					
By 2 Acts of Parliament 9 Will. III. and 2 Acts 6 and 9 Anne		3200000			3200000
BANK OF ENGLAND.					
On their original Fund at 3l. per Cent. from Aug. 1, 1743		3200000			3200000
For cancelling Exchequer Bills, 3 Geo. I.		500000			500000
Purchased of the S. S. Company Annuities at 4 per Cent. charg'd on the Duty on Coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719		4000000			4000000
Ditto charged on the Surplus of the Funds for Lottery 1714		1750000			1750000
Ditto at 3 per Cent. for Lottery 1731		1250000			1250000
Ditto at 3 per Cent. 1742, charged on the Sinking Fund		800000			800000
Dit. at 3l. for Lottery 1743, charged on additional Duties on low Wines, Spirits, & strong Waters		800000	800000		800000
Dit. at 3 per Cent. 1743, charged on Dit. SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.		1000000	1000000		1000000
On their Capital Stock and Annuities, 9 Geo. I. Regis		27302203 5 6			27302203 5 6
		48915047 16 9	2318600	190300	51043347 16 9

N. B. The Land Taxes and the Duties upon Malt being annual Grants, are not charged in this Account, nor the 1000000 charged upon the Deductions of 6d. per Pound on Pensioners, &c.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1743, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said Fund has been applied.

Dr.	L.	s.	d.
THE Exchequer to			
Cash on the Sink-	183946	13	1
ing Fund on Dec. 31,			
1742			
To the Produce of the S.			
Fund between Dec. 31,			
1742, and Dec. 31,			
1743			
Surplus			
of the			
Aggre-			
gate	613284	4	2
Fund			
General	418612	2	7
Fund			
S. Sea			
Comp.	31485	1	4
Fund			
	1247328	1	4

Per Contra Cr.
By Money issued between Dec. 31, 1742, and
Dec. 31, 1743.

	L.	s.	d.
In further Part of 1000000 granted for the Service of the Year 1742	59683	9	
In Part of 1000000 <i>l.</i> granted last Session of Parliament for the Service of the Year 1743	942541	5	9
To pay the Annuities at 3 per Cent. on 600000 <i>l.</i> granted 1736, for one Year due at Christmas 1743	18000		
To pay the Annuities at 3 per Cent. on 300000 <i>l.</i> granted 1738, for one Year due at Michaelmas 1743	9000		
To make good the Deficien- cies of Annuities granted 1720, on the Plate Act at Lady Day 1743	3959	1	
To make good the Deficiency of the Lottery Annuities 1731, at Christmas 1742	4392	19	
To the Bank of England, to make good the Premio's or Rewards for circulating Exchequer Bills, charged on the Duty on Victual- lers 1726, at Midsummer 1743	8295	9	1
To the Bank of England, to make good the Premio's or Rewards for circulating Exchequer Bills, charged on the Duty on Sweets 1737, to July 24, 1743	13870	7	
To pay Interest on the Loans charged on the Duties on Salt continued 1741, for 12 Months Interest due Nov. 5, 1743	42000		
To pay Annuities at 3 per Cent. on 800000 <i>l.</i> granted 1742, and Charges of Ma- nagement for 12 Months, due at Christmas 1743	24450		

Balance in Cash Dec. 31, 1743

1126192	3
121135	18 3
1247328	1 4

TRIAL in relation to JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq; and the Earl of ANGLESEY, continued from p. 246.

WILLIAM Rowls says, He knew my Lord and Lady *Altham* at *Dunmain*; he lived at a Place called *Ballycamore* within a Mile of *Dunmain*, and was acquainted with my Lord's Family, at my Lord's House, till after my Lord and Lady separated. Says, he never heard Lady *Altham* had a Child, or was with Child. Says, he is a Farmer, and used to go hunt with my Lord, and that my Lord stood Godfather to one of his Children. Being asked, if my Lord had any Conversation with him, at any Time, about a Child; says, my Lord told him several Times he had a Child by *Juggy Landy*; says, she was brought to Bed in a little Cabbin near the Lands of *Dunmain*. Being asked, if he heard my Lord say he had any Issue by his Lady; says, he heard my Lord say he never had Issue by his Lady, and he never expected to have any; and if my Lord had any Child by his Lady, the Deponent must have known it, for he was as free with my Lord as if he had been my Lord's Equal. Says, that after the Separation the Child was brought home, and one Day my Lord was standing in the Kitchen, and the Deponent heard it said, *Landy* did not bely him, for the Child was like him by his Eyes.

Mr. Michael Downes says, He knew the late Lord and Lady *Altham* at *Dunmain*, in the Parish of *Tinthorn*, and County of *Wexford*; and that my Lady lived there about three Years and three Weeks. Says, he then lived at a Place called *Buckstown*, on Colonel *Loftus's* Estate, and still lives there. That my Lord and Lady came to see him, and that he used to go often to see my Lord,

either once in a Fortnight or three Weeks, and then he used to dine and sup at *Dunmain* House with my Lord and Lady, at their own Table. Being asked, what was his Profession; says, he is a register'd Priest, and lived in the Parish of *Tinthorn* 42 Years past. Says, he lives within a Mile of *Dunmain*; that he never heard Lady *Altham* had a Child; that the common Reputation of the Country was, that she never had a Child; that he believed if she had a Child he should have heard of it, for *Dunmain* is Part of his Parish. Being asked, what Reason he had to believe he should have heard it, if she had a Child; says, the Reason was, because my Lord used to call at his House after Hunting very often, used to take a Cup of his Drink, and the Deponent heard my Lord wish he had a Child by his Wife, and if she had had a Child, it could not be without the Deponent's Knowledge, because that he was so well acquainted in the Family, and was treated by my Lord with great Civility. Says, he kept a Register, but did not register Protestant Children. Being asked, if *Martin Niese*, the Smith, went to *Mafs*; says, he did; but he never saw *Joan Laffan* at *Mafs*. Being ask'd, if he knew *Joan Landy*; says, he saw *Joan Landy*; she was Kitchen Maid for some Time in *Dunmain*, when my Lady first came there; it seems she proved with Child, and my Lord had a Ball, and she danced at it, and was discovered to be with Child, and thereupon soon after she was turned out of the House; she went afterwards to a Cabbin, where her Father lived, and was there brought to Bed in the latter End of April, 1714. Says, he was applied to, to christen the Child, but as my Lord and he were upon good Terms, he was loth to christen the Child where it was, lest it might offend my Lord; but the Mother (and an old Woman) brought

brought it to one *David Baron's* House at *Nash*, when the Child was about a Fortnight old, and there he christened it; but he first enquired who was the Father of the Child, and was told that Lord *Altham* was: That he afterwards told my Lord, that he had made a Christian of the Child, but had not received any Re-tribution for it; that my Lord said it was well done, laugh'd, and said, he would requite me hereafter; and then my Lord added, *It seems they put the Child upon me.* Says, he nam'd the Child *James*, by Directions of his Grandmother (*Joan Landy*) who said my Lord directed him to be called so. Says, he did not christen the Child by two Names. Being asked, if he afterwards saw the Child at *Dunmain*; says, he did; that he went one Day to see my Lord at *Dunmain*, and he remembers as he was going up Stairs, my Lord said to the Child, as he was sitting in a Chair, *You Son of a Whore, why don't you make a Bow to him that made you a Christian?* He also saw the Child going to School to one *Pat. Furlong's*. Says, he used to register legitimate Children, but did not register natural Children; but that, had my Lord desired it, he would have register'd the Child. Says, he was also used to keep a Register of Burials; that such Registers were kept in all Christian Countries; that the Inhabitants of that Parish generally bury their Dead at a Place called *Nash*; that if the Child had been buried there, he believed he must have known it; and that he never heard what became of the Child after he left *Dunmain*. Being asked, if he remember'd the Time the Pretender's Men were tried at the Assizes of *Wexford*; says, he did, and that he was in some Trouble then; and says, it was in *April* Assizes, and that he came from home the Day before the Day of the great Eclipse, which was the 22d of *April*, and my

Lord and Lady came to *Dunmain* in a few Days after, and they went afterwards to *Dublin*, and my Lady continued in *Dublin*, and my Lord returned to *Dunmain*, and that De-ponent feasted with my Lord there. A Being ask'd, if he did ever hear that *Joan Landy* had a Child which died of the Small-pox; says, he heard such a Report, but did not mind it; says, he did not bury any Child of *Joan Landy's*. Says, he married *Joan Landy* to one *M'Cormuck*, but was never desired to bury any Child; says, it was about 20 Year ago that he first heard the Report of the Death of *Joan Landy's* Child, and that he was told of it afterwards; says, he could not swear it was like Lord *Altham*; says, he does not remember the Colour of his Hair, but believes it was black, but can't be positive, it is so long ago. Says, he cannot be positive at what Time my Lord said it was his Child, nor whether it was before or after the Eclipse. Being asked, what was his Business D at *Wexford* Assizes; says, he was bound over to appear there. — He was charg'd with giving Meat and Drink to the Pretender's Men who were tried there. — The High Sheriff first secured him, and took his own Word as Bail. — He was bound to appear at the next Assizes on his E Word to the Sheriff, and Lord *Altham* offered to be bound for him, after he was acquainted with the Af-fair. Being asked, if it is not com-mon with People of his Religion to send for Persons of his Function F when their Children die; says, that commonly they do, but sometimes the poor People don't; but if a Child dies under seven Years old, they seldom are sent for, because it is supposed a Child, under that Age, cannot commit mortal Sin. Says, he never made an Affidavit in this Cause. Says, he did not apply to Lord *Altham* when he was to appear at *Wexford* Assizes, for he was under no

no Fear, but he remembers my Lord voluntarily offered his Friendship. Says, that after the Christening of *Joan Landy's* Child, she was married, and that he christened all *Joan Landy's* Children after that Time, but does not remember the Names of the Children he christened; says, that he heard the Report of the Death of *Joan Landy's* Child of the Small-pox from one *David Barron*, two or three Days after the Separation.

Arthur Herd says, He knew Lord *Altham* very well and lived with him as a Servant, and came into his Service about 20 or 21 Years ago; says, my Lord happened to come to the Shop, where the Deponent was an Apprentice in *Ross*, and hearing Deponent's Name mentioned, my Lord said, *You are my Countryman, if you come to live with me, you shall never want a Shilling in your Pocket, a Gun to fowl, a Horse to ride, or a Whore.* Says, he went to live with my Lord, when my Lord lived at *Carrickduff*; that there was a Child there reputed to be my Lord's Son by *Joan Landy*; that the Child was treated as my Lord's natural Son; that he eat sometimes at my Lord's Table; that he had a scarlet Coat and a laced Hat; says, the Child was accused of pilfering, and Deponent saw my Lord correct him very severely, in *Proper-lane*. That Mrs. *Gregory* and a Servant Maid lived with my Lord; that the Boy was kept worse in *Proper-lane*, than any where else; that he went to School to one *Carty's*, who kept School in *Plunket's-yard*, in *Proper-lane*; that my Lord went from *Proper-lane* to *Inchicore*, and that there the Boy was corrected most severely, and that my Lord said he had the thieving Blood of the *Landy's* in him, who used to steal Corn and Sheep; that my Lord finding he could get no Good of the Boy, sent him to one *Cooper's* in *Ship-street*, to lodge;

and the Deponent never saw him since, till the 15th of *November* last; says, that my Lord lived at *Inchicore* in the Year 1724.

Being called upon to give an Account of his Meeting the Lessor of the Plaintiff, and what happened thereon, says, that on *November* 15, 1742, on *Monday* Morning, he was sent for to *Enniscorthy*, in the great Snow, by one *Whelan*, who told him, If he said two Words cunningly, his Fortune was made; whereupon the Deponent went to the *Bear-Inn*, asked for the Gentleman, and was shewn into a Room, where Mr. *Mackercher* was writing; that Mr. *Mackercher* asked him, whether he had lived with my Lord *Altham*, and spoke about Mr. *Annesley*. That he answered, he had lived with my Lord, and cut Mr. *Annesley's* Hair, and believed he should know him again by the particular Form of his Face; that the Deponent used to make him Fiddles and Play-things; says, that when Mr. *Annesley* came into the Room he kissed the Deponent, and that the Deponent could guess at his Face, but was not positive it was he till he gave some Marks and Tokens; that Mr. *Annesley* said to him, *Your Name is Herd*; that the Deponent was told he should be called upon as a Witness; and that he said, that for the *Anglesey* Estate he would not tell a Lye. That Mr. *Mackercher* asked him, who was Mr. *Annesley's* Mother; and that Deponent said, his answering that Question would be of no Service to him; that *Juggy Landy* was his Mother. Then Mr. *Mackercher* asked, if Mr. *Annesley* had not some Likeness of my Lady *Altham*; to which the Deponent answered, that he did not see a Feature in his Face, that was like Lady *Altham*; that then Mr. *Mackercher* took the Paper he was writing, and tore it, and threw it into the Fire; and then one *Neil o'Neil*, the Footman, clapped the Deponent

Deponent on the Shoulder, and said, Dr. Arthur, you shall be no longer in this Place; this was in Presence of Mr. Annesley, Mr. Mackercher, and Capt. Leviston. Says, my Lord bought his Time before he went to live with his Lordship. Being asked, how he was employed in my Lord's Service; says, he was employ'd in shaving my Lord, and us'd to copy his Letters, and was employed in other Affairs; and my Lord was so free with the Deponent, that he cut Deponent's Hair; and when Deponent had a great Cold, my Lord brought him a Copper of mull'd Claret to drink for his Cold; says, that my Lord asked him once in presence of Mr. Annesley, Arthur, is your Mother a Protestant or a Papist? That Deponent answered, his Mother was a Protestant; and thereupon my Lord said, *I'd rather than one Hundred Pounds that Boy's Mother was so.* Says, he told Mr. Mackercher in Enniscorthy, that Mr. Annesley sent several Duties by him to his Mother, and that he brought Blessings from his Mother, Joan Landy, to him; and that he remember'd to have once brought a Pair of Stockings to him from her; that thereupon Mr. Mackercher said, it was common for Irish Women to call one that they nursed, their own Child; says, that Mr. Mackercher bid the Deponent think better on't; that Mr. Annesley shook his Head on this, and looked pale, and said, it was strange the Deponent would not say as all the other Servants said; to which Deponent answered, *You know, Sir, I had a better Opportunity of knowing than the other Servants, and I was nearer to you than they;* says, he meant by that, his shaving my Lord and copying his Letters; says, that when he had mentioned the Pair of Stockings that he brought to Mr. Annesley, Mr. Mackercher said, that such Trifles as those were common from Nurses to those they nurs'd.

And the Deponent pointed to Mr. Mackercher in Court as one of the Company. Being asked, if he saw my Lord correct the Child; says, he saw my Lord correct the Child several Times, because he had him on his Back; says, that in *Proper-lane* my Lord corrected him very severely; that he was accused of pilfering; and he owned it himself; it was my Lord missed the Things. Being asked, what were the Things he was accused of pilfering; says, a Jockey Belt, and some Pigeons, which he confessed; says, he never knew of any Complaints made by Miss Gregory to my Lord about him; says, when he was an Apprentice at *Ross*, he saw my Lady going to Church. That my Lord was angry that the Boy was dull. Says, that when the Boy had his Scarlet Coat at *Carrickduff*, my Lord said, *By G-d I keep him in his Scarlet, because his Mother wore a red Petticoat.* Says, he never saw the Plaintiff ride out with my Lord; says, he never saw a Feather in his Hat there, and believes it could not be a Silk Coat he wore; says, the Plaintiff sometimes dined at Table with my Lord at *Carrickduff*, but when People of Rank din'd with my Lord, he did not; says, he told Capt. Leviston, that he used to cut Mr. Annesley's Hair, but did not use to attend him; says, he told them that Catherine o'Neil had some Care of him, and that one Paddy (who he supposed to be a Papist and a Cousin of his Mother's) taught him; and that he spoke Irish like, for he used to say, *Dampier's Voyages, Volume the third;* that Master James and Paddy used to call one another Cousins; says, he heard the Plaintiff went to one Cooper's, and that he heard my Lord say, he was a Son of Joan Landy's.

Thomas Barret says, He knew a Boy at *Ross* in the Year 1724, who went under the Name of James Landy; Says, the Boy liv'd in his House

House 8 Weeks, and in the Deponent's Brother's House 4 Months that Year, and that the Deponent had no Consideration for maintaining him. Says, he was reputed to be Lord *Altham's* Son by *Joan Landy*; that he came to *Rofs*, as having nobody to take Care of him, and that the Town of *Rofs* belonged to his supposed Father; that he came to *Rofs* after Lord *Altham* left *Carrick-duff*; that one Mr. *Weldman*, my Lord's Receiver, desired the Deponent's Brother to take Care of him. Says, he saw him in *Rofs* with his Mother, *Joan Landy*, before he lived in the Deponent's House, when he was about 5 Years old, or thereabouts. Says, he was about 11 Years old when he came to *Rofs* the second Time; and the Reason the Boy came to the Deponent was, because one *Cormuck*, his Mother's Husband, would not encourage him. Says, *Joan Landy*, married *Cormuck* at *Rofs*; says, he heard the Boy went to *Dublin* after leaving his Mother; says, *Joan Landy* never came to see him, while he was with the Deponent; says, he was sometimes called *Jemmy Annesley*, and sometimes *Jemmy Landy*; says, he never saw him before his Mother brought him to *Rofs*; says, he cannot tell where the Boy spent his Time between the Age of 5 and 11 Years; says, he saw him about a Month ago in *Rofs*, and also about 12 Months ago, and that he was then called *James Annesley*; says, he is sure he is the same Person that had formerly liv'd with him, and that the Deponent knew his Face; F says, that the Plaintiff rode with about 12 Men into *Rofs*, and that the Deponent knew him among them, and that that was the first Time the Deponent saw him since he lived with him at *Rofs*.

George Brehan, one of the Attornies of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer, says, He was about 28 Years old last April; believes he knows the

Lessor of the Plaintiff, Mr. *Annesley*; says, the first Place he saw him was in *Rofs*; he was then called *Jemmy Altham*; and the Deponent did not know him then by any other Name, but does not remember the A Year. Says, he remembers the Death of K. *George I.* and that the Guide to his Memory was the Election for *Rofs*. Says, he saw the Lessor of the Plaintiff at the Deponent's Father's House, and he was in a miserable Condition; and as he was reputed Lord *Altham's* natural Son, B the Deponent gave him Bread, and supported him, and took him to his Father's Stable, lest he should lie in the Street; says, he also saw him at the House of *Francis Barret*, who was an Ale-seller, next Door to the Deponent's Father's House. Being C asked, if he saw the same Person afterwards; says, he believes he saw the same Person afterwards; his Reason for it is, about the Time of the Report of the Taking of *Carthage*, there was a Rumour, that there was a Person in the *West-Indies* who claimed the Estate of the Earl of *Anglesey*; and in November last, as the Deponent intended to come to *Dublin*, he heard that Mr. *Annesley* was coming to *Rofs*, and waited to see him; and when he was riding into *Rofs* the Deponent saw him with many others, and observed his Face, and says, he pointed to him, for he remember'd he had a high Nose; and the Deponent believed it was the same Face he formerly knew, and which he described to one Mr. *Millbank* before he saw him. Says, he believes he is the same Person he formerly knew, and that his Face is every Day more and more familiar to him since he saw him. Says, he was reputed to be the Son of Lord *Altham* by *Joan Landy* (a Woman who sold Bread in *Rofs*.)

Colonel *William Becket* says, He knew the late Lord *Altham* about 20 Years

Years ago; that he first knew him when my Lord lodg'd in *Essex-street*, and that he knew him in *Inchicore*; that he conversed with him several Times, and remember'd there were some Animosities between my Lord and his Brother, and that my Lord said, he wished his natural Son had been a legitimate Son, to cut the Scoundrel his Brother out of the *Anglesey* Estate; that he never heard till of late, that my Lord had a legitimate Son, but it was always reputed in the Country, he had a natural Son, and no other.

Wentworth Harman, Esq; says, He was very well acquainted with the late Lord *Alibam*, from the Year 1714 or 1715, and knew him when he lived at *Kinnay*; that he very often heard my Lord at his own House lament he never had a Child by his Wife; that he heard him very often speak of a Bastard Child, which my Lord said, he could not tell whether it was his own Child, or his Brother's, or his Footman's; and when my Lord would dwell much on the Subject, that the Deponent sometimes said, *Why do you pester me, in speaking about your Bastard Son? Why don't you go to your Wife, and get a Child by her?* That my Lord answered, Plague on the B--ch, she can't bear one, and that the Deponent heard my Lord frequently speak to that Purpose.

[To be continued.]

A true COPY of the Last WILL of ALEXANDER POPE, Esq;

In the Name of God, Amen,

I, ALEXANDER POPE, of *Twickenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, make this my Last Will and Testament. I resign my Soul to its Creator, in all humble Hope of its future Happiness, as in the Disposal of a Being infinitely good; as to my Body, my Will is, that it be buried near the Monument of my dear Parents, at *Twickenham*, with the Addition, after the Words

1744

Filius ferit, of these only, *Et filii qui obijt Anno * 17 Aetatis*; and that it be carried to the Grave by six of the poorest Men of the Parish, to each of whom I order a Suit of coarse grey Cloth, as Mourning. If I happen to die at any inconvenient Distance, let the same be done in any other Parish, and the Inscription be added on the Monument at *Twickenham*. I hereby make and appoint my particular Friends, *Allen*, Lord *Batburs*; *Hugh*, Earl of *Marchmont*; the Hon. *William Murray*, his Majesty's Solicitor General; and *George Arbuthnot*, of the Court of Exchequer, Esq; the Survivors or Survivor of them, Executors of this my Last Will and Testament; but all the Manuscripts, and unprinted Papers, which I shall leave at my Decease, I desire may be delivered to my noble Friend, *Henry St. John*, Lord *Bolingbroke*, to whose sole Care and Judgment I commit them, either to be preserved or destroy'd; or, in case he shall not survive me, to the abovesaid Earl of *Marchmont*. These, who in the Course of my Life have done me all other good Offices, will not refuse me this last after my Death. I leave them therefore this Trouble, as a Mark of my Trust and Friendship, only desiring them each to accept of some small Memorial of me; that my Lord *Bolingbroke* will add to the Library all the Volumes of my Works, and Translations of *Homer*, bound in red *Morocco*; and the eleven Volumes of those of *Erasmus*; that my Lord *Marchmont* will take the large Paper Edition of *Tibullus*, by *Buckley*, and that Portrait of Lord *Bolingbroke*, by *Richardson*, which he shall prefer; that my Lord *Batburs* will find a Place for the three Statues, of *Hercules of Farnese*, the *Venus of Medicis*, and the *Apollo in Chiaro Oscuro*, done by *Kneller*; that Mr. *Murray* will accept of the Marble Head of *Homer*, by *Benini*, and Sir *Isaac Newton*, by *Gualf*; and that Mr. *Arbuthnot* will take the Watch I commonly wear, which the King of *Sardinia* gave to the late Earl of *Peterborough*, and he to him on his Death-Bed, together with one of the Pictures of Lord *Bolingbroke*.

Item, I desire Mr. *Lyttleton* to accept of the Busts of *Spencer* and *Shakespeare*, *Milton* and *Dryden*, in Marble, which his Royal Master, the Prince, was pleased to give me. I give and devise my Library of printed Books to *Ralph Allen*, of *Widcombe* Esq; and to the Reverend Mr. *William Warburton*, or to the Survivor of them, when those belonging to Lord *Bolingbroke* are taken out, and when Mrs. *Martha Blount* has chosen Threescore out of the Number. I also give and bequeath to the said Mr. *Warburton* the

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Property of all such of my Works already printed, as he hath written or shall write Commentaries or Notes upon, and which I have not otherwise disposed of or alienated, and all the Profits which shall arise after my Death from such Editions as he shall publish without future Alterations.

Item, In case *Ralph Allen*, Esq; above-said, shall survive me, I order my Executors to pay him the Sum of one Hundred and fifty Pounds, being, to the best of my Calculation, the Amount of what I have received from him, partly for my own, and partly for charitable Uses; if he refuses to take this himself, I desire him to employ it in a Way I am persuaded he will not dislike, to the Benefit of the *Bath Hospital*.

I give and devise to my Sister-in-Law, *Mrs. Magdalen Racket*, the Sum of three Hundred Pounds; and to her Sons, *Henry* and *Robert Racket*, one Hundred Pounds each. I also release and give to her all my Right and Interest in and upon a Bond for five Hundred Pounds, due to me from her Son *Michael*. I also give her the Family Pictures of my Father, Mother and Aunts, and the Diamond Ring my Mother wore, and her golden Watch. I give to *Erasmus Lewis*, *Gilbert West*, *Sir Clement Cottrell*, *Will. Rollinson*, *Nathan. Hook*, Esquires. and to *Mrs. Anne Arbutnot*, to each the Sum of five Pounds, to be laid out in a Ring or any Memorial of me; and to my Servant, *John Searl*, who hath faithfully and ably served me many Years, I give and devise the Sum of one Hundred Pounds, over and above a Year's Wages to himself and his Wife; and to the Poor of the Parish of *Twickenham* twenty Pounds, to be divided among them by the said *John Searl*: And it is my Will, if the said *John Searl* die before me, that the said Sum of one Hundred Pounds go to his Wife or Children.

Item, I give and devise to *Mrs. Martha Blount*, younger Daughter of *Mrs. Martha Blount*, late of *Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square*, the Sum of one Thousand Pounds, immediately on my Decease, and all the Furniture of my Grotto, Urnes in my Garden, Household Goods, Chattels, Plate, or whatever is not otherwise disposed of in this my Will, I give and devise to the said *Mrs. Martha Blount*, out of a sincere Regard and long Friendship for her; and it is my Will that my above-said Executors, the Survivors or Survivor of them, shall take an Account of all my Estate, Money, or Bonds, &c. and after paying my Debts and Legacies, shall place out all the Residue upon Government or other Securities, according to their best Judgment, and pay the Produce thereof, half yearly, to the said

Mrs. Martha Blount, during her natural Life; and, after her Decease, I give the Sum of one Thousand Pounds to *Mrs. Magdalen Racket*, and her Sons *Robert*, *Henry*, and *John*, to be divided equally among them, or to the Survivors or Survivor of them; and, after the Decease of the said *Mrs. Martha Blount*, I give the Sum of two Hundred Pounds, to the above-said *Gilbert West*; two Hundred to *Mr. George Arbutnot*; two Hundred to his Sister, *Mrs. Anne Arbutnot*; and one Hundred to my Servant, *John Searl*, to which-soever of these shall be then living; and all the Residue and Remainder to be considered as undisposed of, and go to my next of Kin.

This is my Last Will and Testament, written with my own Hand, and sealed with my Seal, this twelfth Day of *December*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Three.

ALEXANDER POPE.

C Sign'd, seal'd, and delivered by
the Testator, as his Last Will and
Testament, in Presence of us }

RADNOR;

Stephen Hales, Minister of Teddington;
Joseph Spence, Professor of History in the
University of Oxford.

D
E
Extract of a LETTER from GEORGE ANSON, Esq; Commander of a Squadron lately employ'd in the South-Sea, who arrived the 15th Instant at St. Hellens in his Majesty's Ship, Centurion, from Canton in China, to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, &c. dated from on board his Majesty's said Ship at St. Hellens, June 14, 1744.

P
G
THE South West Monsoon being set in on the Coast of China before I had refitted his Majesty's Ship, made it impossible for me to proceed to Europe till the Month of October. I therefore determined, altho' I had not half my Complement of Men, to cruize for the King of Spain's Galleon, which was expected from *Acapulco* with Treasure to *Manila*. After having finished the necessary Repairs of my Ship, on the 18th of April, I made the best of my Way for *Cape Spiritu Santo*, being the Land to the Southward of the Straights of *Manila*, which Shore-Ships generally sail in with; where, having cruized 31 Days, on the 20th of June I got Sight of her, and gave Chace, she bearing down upon me before the Wind; when she came with-

in two Miles she brought to, to fight me, and after an Engagement of an Hour and a Half, within less than Pistol-Shot, the Admiral struck his Flag at the Main-top-mast-head: She was called the *Nuestra Señora del Caba Donga*, Don Geronimo Montero Admiral, had 42 Guns, 17 of which were Brass, and 28 Brass Pedereroes, 550 Men, 58 of which were slain, and 83 wounded; her Masts and Rigging were shot to Pieces, and 150 Shot passed thro' her Hull, many of which were between Wind and Water, which occasioned her to be very leaky. The greatest Damage I receiv'd was by my Fore-mast, Main-mast, and Bow-sprit being wounded, and my Rigging shot to Pieces, having received only 15 Shot thro' my Hull, which killed me two Men and wounded 15. I was under great Difficulty in navigating two such large Ships in a dangerous and unknown Sea, and in guarding 492 Prisoners; and being apprehensive of losing Company, I thought proper, for the Security of the Galleon and the great Treasure in her, which could not be removed (the Weather being very tempestuous) to give my First-Lieutenant a Commission to command her, with other proper Officers under him.

I got into the River Canton on the 14th Day of July, and sent an Officer with a Letter to the Vice-King, acquainting him with the Reason of my putting into his Port, that I intended to pay him a Visit, and desired a Supply of Provisions and Stores. A Mandarin was sent on board some Days afterwards, to acquaint me that the Vice-King would be glad to see me, with the Captain of the other Ship, and brought me a Licence for supplying me with Provisions from Day to Day. He mention'd to me the Payment of the Duties and Measurage, which he informed me, by the Emperor's Orders, were to be demanded from all Ships, without excepting Men of War: I told him that the King of Great Britain's Ships were never treated upon the same Footing with trading Vessels, and that my Instructions from the King, my Master, forbid me to pay any Acknowledgment for his Ships harbouring in any Port whatsoever.

Finding I could not obtain the Provisions and Stores to enable me to proceed to Europe, I was under a Necessity of visiting the Vice-King, notwithstanding the Europeans were of Opinion that the Emperor's Duties would be insisted upon. Not knowing therefore what Means they might make use of, when they had me in their Power, I gave Orders to Capt. Brett, who, upon this Occasion I had appointed Captain un-

der me, if he found me detained, he should destroy the Galleon, (out of which I had removed all the Treasure, amounting to 1,313,843 Pieces of Eight, and 35,682 Ounces of Virgin Silver and Plate) and to proceed with the Centurion without the River's Mouth, out of the two Forts.

A The Vice-King received me with great Civility and Politeness, having 10,000 Soldiers drawn up, and his Council of Mandarines attending the Audience, and granted me every Thing I desired; so that I had great Reason to be satisfied with the Success of my Visit.

B *Westminster Journal*, June 2. N^o 132.

THERE is nothing so necessary in the Commerce of Life as the *keeping a good Account*. Without this, we can neither preserve our own Character, nor satisfy those we deal with, or transact Business for. Hence that good old English Maxim, *Right Reckoning makes long Friends*; and hence, on the contrary, those who will not come to a Balance, whether it be thro' Indolence or Knavery, are always suspected by fair Dealers. I have heard it is a Custom among the Scotch Pedlars, for the great Ones, who have left off carrying the Pack, keep Ware-houses, and sit out their under Brethren, to examine these Traders on Credit strictly once a Year. This Ceremony they call by the significant Phrase of *Weighing them*, when, if any one, according to the Scripture Expression, be *found wanting*, he is never more to be trusted by his Principals.

E If this Custom of *Weighing* were introduced into all the Business of Life, whether publick or private, we should certainly have fewer Bankruptcies than we have at present; and the Damage accruing from them, when they necessarily did happen, would be neither so general nor so great. Ill-designing Persons would not be able to obtain such monstrous Credit, or the Insufficient to ward off the evil Day, they cannot, at last, avoid. Ministers, in particular, who are Debtors to the whole Nation, and trade upon the Common Stock, ought to be *weigh'd*, without Favour, at the End of every Summer, before they are suffered to make any new Demands of Trust in the Winter. As I would contribute all in my Power to every laudable Design, I make bold to publish the *Weights* for next Autumn, which, I hope, will be then honestly applied.

1744. The Government of Great Britain, to the British People

Dr.

				£.
Dec. 12	ORDERED 4s. per Pound Land - Tax	—	—	2,000,000
Feb. 7	Borrowed of the East-India Company	—	—	1,000,000
14	Passed the Malt Bill	—	—	750,000
March 8.	Borrowed by Annuities at 3l. per Cent, and by a Lottery attended with Annuities	On the Surplus of the Additional Duties on Spirituous Liquors.		1,200,000 600,000
	In the Exchequer by Imprest Money on the Head of Coinage Duty	—	—	36,000
	From the Sinking Fund	—	—	1,000,000
				6,586,000

Dec. 7 Moved to Discharge the Hanoverian Forces out of British Pay. Pass'd in Negative, 231 to 181.

15 Moved to proceed no further in the War, without the Concurrence of the States General. Pass'd in the Negative, 209 to 132.

Jan. 19 Affirmed the Report of the Resolution to Hire the Hanoverians at Eleven a Night, 266 to 178.

25 Moved that all separate Articles, Conventions, &c. in the Treaty of Worms, may be laid before the House. Pass'd in the Negative, 207, against 149.

1744.		Per Contra	Cr.	£.	s.	d.	q.
Dec. 10	FOR 40,000 Seamen at 4l. per Man per Month	—	—	2,080,000	—	—	—
Jan. 12	FOR 21,358 Men in Flanders for 1744	—	—	634,344	11	4	—
	For 19,028 Guards and Garisons	—	—	561,794	5	5	—
	For 11,550 Marines	—	—	206,806	10	—	—
19	For 5,513 Hanoverian Horse, and 10,755 Hanoverian Foot	—	—	393,733	—	—	—
Feb. 2	For the King of Sardinia for one Year pursuant to the Treaty of Worms	—	—	200,000	—	—	—
	For the Queen of Hungary, for ditto	—	—	300,000	—	—	—
	For Charge of Ordnance, for 1744	—	—	165,428	14	7	—
	For extraordinary Charge of Ordnance not provided for	—	—	73,924	7	7	2
10	For the Marriage Portion of the Princess of Denmark	—	—	40,000	—	—	—
	For the Ordinary of the Navy (including half pay to Sea-Officers) for 1744	—	—	192,834	10	9	—
	To Greenwich Hospital for decrepid Seamen	—	—	10,000	—	—	—
	For making good the Deficiency of the General Fund for 1743	—	—	55,827	16	3	2
	To replace the Sink. Fund for Deficiency Stamp Duties for 1742	—	—	4,392	19	5	—
	To ditto for Deficiency of Duty on Victuallers at Midsummer 1743	—	—	8,295	9	1	—
	To ditto for Deficiency of Duty on Sweets for 1743	—	—	13,870	7	—	—
	To ditto for one Year's Interest on 1,200,000l. lent on the Salt-Duty for 1741	—	—	42,000	—	—	—
	For Westminster-Abbey	—	—	4,000	—	—	—
	For Westminster-Bridge	—	—	25,000	—	—	—
	For St. John the Evangelist, Westminster	—	—	4,000	—	—	—
March 20	For extra Charges of the Troops in Flanders in 1742 and 1743	—	—	524,023	8	3	—
22	For Forces and Garisons in the Plantations, Minorca and Gibraltar for 1744	—	—	274,830	17	3	3
	For extra Services for Preservation and Defence of Georgia from 1738 to 1743	—	—	66,109	13	10	—
	For two Troops of Rangers, one Highland Company, half Gallies, Sailors, &c. for 1744	—	—	19,168	18	4	—
	For Pay and Forage of General and Staff-Officers and of the Hospitals in Flanders, 1744	—	—	37,703	17	7	1
	For Horses lost at Dettingen	—	—	5,460	—	—	—
	For extra Services of Land Forces in Great Britain, Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. for 1743, unprovided for by Parliament	—	—	20,959	4	5	2
	For Pay of Artillery People, Stores, &c. for Rattan for 1744	—	—	12,102	—	—	—
April 10	For reduced Officers of Land Forces and Marines for 1744	—	—	31,695	12	—	—
	For Pensions to Officers Widows for 1744	—	—	3,812	—	—	—
	For Freight of Transports for 1743	—	—	20,474	17	7	—
	For Expence of Victuals for Land Forces for 1743	—	—	10,970	2	5	3
23	For extra Charge of Forage, Waggon-Money, for 1744	—	—	100,000	—	—	—
May 1	For African Forts and Settlements for 1744	—	—	20,000	—	—	—
				6,163,563	3	4	1

No.

Not to examine the Use and Necessity of any of the appropriated Sums, it appears that the *British* Nation, when the *Hanoverians*, and all other Extraordinaries, as well as Ordinaries, are paid, remains Creditor in the Sum of 422,437*l.* upon the Supplies of this Year only; a Sum that, within little more than half a Century past, was more than one Third of what was raised for the whole Expence of Government; and must certainly be not only sufficient for all the Services unprovided for, that can possibly accrue during the present Year, but, according to vulgar Computation, might pay 14 or 15,000 additional Land Forces, or at least 6000 more useful Seamen.

Ought not this Sum therefore to be enquired after? Ought not the Persons intrusted with it to be weigh'd at the End of the Campaign? Ought any fresh Bills to be accepted, any new Clogs or Anticipations to be admitted, till the Application of this large Capital is fully and clearly accounted for?

As to the Articles on the Debtor Side to which no Sums are opposed, we must observe, that the Reason is because we can make no Estimate of what they amount to. If the continuing the *Hanoverians* for this Year, should prove the fixing of them in Perpetuity, what an immense Debt is here contracted with the Publick? If the Want of Dutch Concurrence should throw on us the whole Burden of a disadvantageous War, in which we had no Reason to have involved ourselves alone, what immense Credit is here given to the Managers? If by any separate Article, not made publick, we are laid under Obligations we cannot fulfil without vast Expence, tho' with no Benefit to ourselves, can it be said that all this is not an Addition to the m——— Debt?

Nothing but a good Account can set us right in these Particulars. Such an Account therefore ought to be insisted on, as the only Condition of Friendship between the Nation and her Trustees.—Let the unjust Steward, when detected, be not only discarded, but punished.

Mr. *Hersely*, in his Treatise of maritime Affairs, maintains, that France cannot raise above six Millions Sterling per Annum clear; and if with this she keeps up such vast Armies, as to strike a Terror on all her Neighbours, what must we think of the Oeconomy of that People, who, with a much larger Income, only makes one Member of a Confederacy, which, united, seems to be hardly a Match for this France in the Field?

Let us add to this six Millions and a half, the three Millions and a half paid into the Sinking Fund, in perpetual Taxes, and we

shall find that *Great Britain* pays this Year no less than ten Millions.—But perhaps it will be said, we ought to deduct from this Sum the Million borrowed of that Fund, which makes a Part of the Supply. Agreed: But let us take Notice at the same Time, of the late Increase of the national Debt, which, between December 31, 1741, and December 31, 1742, was little less than two Millions*, and then see on which Side lies the Advantage of this Computation.

It was the Opinion of the ingenious Dr. *Dawenant*, that when this Kingdom should be arrived at that Period of ill Conduct, as to pay constantly five or six Millions per Annum, we might venture to pronounce, that the common People of England would then grow as poor and miserable as the common People of France: And to what a Degree of Poverty must we think they are now sinking, when that exorbitant Sum appears to be almost doubled?

In the first Years of *Queen Anne's* War, when as many Men, both by Land and Sea, were maintained as at present, including *Hanoverians*, we do not find that the Supplies amounted to much more than Half what they do now. Even the victorious Campaign of 1704, which saved the Empire, appears to have had only 3,828,886*l.* voted for it by Parliament.—It may be said, the Nation ran then in Debt. But does it not so now, when in one Year only we see an Increase of near two Millions?

There is one particular Article in the Appropriations, for the Year 1705, which I cannot help mentioning, as it may be compared with a late Article of the same Nature: It is the Allotting of 6725*l.* for recruiting Horses lost at *Schellenberg* and *Blenheim*. These were two glorious Actions, and the latter of them between the grand Armies on both Sides; and yet we see that remounting the Cavalry, the next Year, cost little more than after the Conflict or Escape of *Dettingen*.

N. B. The Author, in the next Saturday's Journal, takes Notice of an Omission on the Creditor Side, of 119,934*l.* granted the 10th of Feb. for Deficiency of the Grants in 1743; which, if it be just, reduces the Balance on the Debtor Side to 302,503.

Universal Spectator, June 16. N^o 819.

S I R,

THE Silence of most of the Poets, upon the Death of their Great Master, puts me in Mind of these Lines of his, in his Verses to the Memory of an Unfortunate Young Lady.

Poets

* The Increase last Year was above two Millions. See p. 286.

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung;
Deaf the prais'd ear, and mute the tuneful
tongue. [lays,
E'en he, whose soul now melts in mournful
Sball shortly want the gen'rous tear he pays.

Reflecting seriously upon this Silence, two Reasons for it have occur'd to my Mind, one or the other of which, I dare say, has had some Weight with every Poetical Person in the Kingdom. The first is, a very high Sense of Mr. Pope's great Merit, and the Consciousness of an Inability of doing Justice to his Name. This, I conceive, is the Motive that prevails with those who are most equal to the Task. The other Reason my Fancy suggests to me is, a real Joy that there is nothing more to fear from his formidable *Satire*. Mournful *Elegy* cannot flow from a Breast exulting with Pleasure. The Republick Mr. Pope tyrannized over is now presumed to be free, and every Poet, good or bad, may write without Fear of being embalmed in Verse that will descend to Posterity.

If you either think with me, or can assign any other Cause for the Silence in Question, I desire you to publish it for my Satisfaction.

Mr. Spectator says, I can only tell this Correspondent, that *Indolence* to begin, or great *Exactness* in executing such a Work as he expects, seem to me better Reasons than what he has assigned, with those who are able to do Justice to this Character.— But this is Conjecture only.—

It must be some Consolation to all the Lovers of *English Poetry*, that, under its present Loss, it is not wholly depriv'd. The Author of the *Universal Passion* is yet alive, and alive to the *Muses*. Several other *Wits*, who before had deserted the Lists without Hope of the chief Prize, may now re-enter with some Confidence. More than one *Genius* has lately appear'd, and given Promise of a large Harvest of Reputation, if not diverted from the flowery Paths of *Parnassus* into some Road that is more profitable.

But among the several Pieces that have lately seen the Light, there is one that I cannot prevail on myself to let pass unnoticed: It is the *Gymnasiad*, or *Boxing-Match*; a very short, but very curious *Epic Poem*. Whether we consider the Subject, which has in Truth much of the Air of Antiquity, or the reputed Author, already long known on the Records of Fame, it most certainly deserves this Distinction.

Virgil's *Boxing-Match* is indeed but an Episode to his larger *Epic Poem*: But the

Author of the *Gymnasiad* has convinced us, that the lesser *Epic* may be content with an Encounter similar to that of *Dares* and *Entellus* for its principal Story. And that the *Fighting of two English Champions* may not be as meritorious with the Muse, as the *Race of two Grecian Cars*, from which *Pindar* takes some of his most lofty Flights, is an Opinion that, if maintained, will hardly be excused from Prejudice. We see that many of the *Great* are already become Patrons of these *Athletic Exercises*, tho' I have not heard that any Man of Quality has yet performed in them, as of old in the *Olympic Races*.

When I mentioned the Air of Antiquity in this Poem, I should have consider'd indeed that Mr. *'s Spectators do not exactly agree with the Simplicity of one of *Homer's Assemblies*.

As from their hive the clustering Squadrons pour
O'er fragrant meads, to sip the vernal flow'r;
So from each inn the legal swarms impel,
Of banded seers, and pupils of the quill.
Senates and shambles pour forth all their store,
Mindful of mutton, and of laws no more:
E'en money bills, uncourtly, now must wait,
And the fat lamb has one day more to bleat.
The high-way knight now draws his pistol's
load, [road.
Rests his faint steed, and this day franks the
Bailiffs, in crowds, neglect the dormant writ,
And give another Sunday to the wit:
He too would bie; but, ah! his fortunes frown;
Alas! the fatal passport's half a crown.

B. I. v. 19—32.

I take no Notice of the Author's waggish Sneer, in the last Couplet, upon the *tuneful Profession*; as his own Remarks, upon the Lines that precede, shew him to be no Respecter of Persons. His Preparation of his Heroes for the Combat, and the Horror of the Spectators, must be allow'd to have a Dignity equal to the Characters.

— The heroes for the fight prepare,
Brace their big limbs, and brawny bodies bare.
The sturdy sinews all aghast behold,
And ample shoulders of Atean mould.
Like Titan's offspring, who 'gainst heaven
srove, [Jove.
So each, tho' mortal, seem'd a match for
Now round the ring a silent horror reigns,
Speechless each tongue, and bloodless all their
veins.

B. II. v. 63—70.

What can be more majestick than his Description of the first Fall that *Broughton* gives *Stephenson*? which is the last Extract I shall make from this short Poem.

Now grappling, both in close contention join,
Legs lock in legs, and arms in arms entwine;
They

They sweat, they heave; each tugging nerve
they strain,

Wells fix'd as oaks, their sturdy trunks sustain.
At length the chief his wily art display'd;
Poiz'd on his hip the hapless youth he laid:
Alas! in air his quiv'ring limbs he throw'd,
Then on the ground down dash'd the pond'rous
load.

So some vast ruin on a mountain's brow,
Which tott'ring hangs, and dreadful nods be-
low,

When the fierce tempest the foundation rends,
Whirl'd thro' the air with horrid crush de-
scends. B. III. v. 23—34.

Westminster Journal, June 23. N^o 135.

The late and present WAR compared.

AT the Beginning of Q. Anne's War, there were two Princes contending for a Kingdom; the Archduke of Austria, Son of the Emperor, claiming under the Partition Treaty, solemnly entered into by France, as well as us and the Dutch; and the Duke of Anjou, Grandson of Lewis XIV. whose Right arose from the Will of the King of Spain, procured by France, notwithstanding her other Engagement. The Dutch were in Danger of being overrun by the powerful Neighbourhood of the French King, whose Armies had already seized all the Spanish Succession on their Frontier, under the Name of neutral Troops, taking upon them to execute this Will, contrary to Treaty.

For our Parts, we had Reason to expect better Conditions of Trade from an Austrian Prince on the Spanish Throne, than from a Prince of the Line of Lewis XIV. who had been long labouring to increase the Trade of France, and to bear down that of his Neighbours, the Maritime Powers. It was therefore so far our Interest to assist the former, and oppose the latter, as those better Terms might direct us in Point of Advantage: But not to hazard our whole Fortune, for what could, at best, make to it but a trifling Addition, in Comparison of that Whole.

Some Interest we had, but not the greatest, in the Succession to the Dominions of the King of Spain: For the greatest Interest was to that Family and Nation, a Prince of which was to succeed. The greatest Interest therefore, on the Side of the Alliance, was to the Emperor, whose Son was the Claimant under the Treaty of Partition. The Emperor, according to common Sense, should have been the Principal in the War against France, and we Auxiliaries only, in respect of this Succession.

On the Side of the Netherlands, there was some Danger to us, from the French growing too powerful: But that Danger

was to us remote, in respect of what it was to the Dutch, whose Trade not only, but Liberty, and the very Existence of their Commonwealth, was immediately threatened. Is it not manifest then, that our Share in the last War ought to have been secondary only with respect to the Dutch, as well as with respect to his Imperial Majesty?

Had any other Prince than King William III. been upon the Throne of these Kingdoms, at the Decease of Charles II. King of Spain, in all Probability we should not have thought of being more or other. But K. William, it should be observed, was the Prince who had made the Partition Treaty, and therein fully provided, as he thought, for the Interest of his dear Country, the United Provinces. He had made this Treaty (the Ground of a ten Years War afterward to England) without the Advice of an English Parliament, or even an English Council, by the sole Administration of his Dutch Favourite the Earl of Portland. For Lord Somers, who was suspected of having advised it, and impeached on that Head by the House of Commons, sufficiently cleared himself of the Charge, by producing the King's Letter to him from Holland, and his own Answer, declaring his bad Opinion of this Measure, so far as related to England.

Whoever reads the Histories of those Times, imperfectly, as we have them hitherto, digested, will not, I think, fail of making a few Discoveries worth reflecting on. He will find that King William was over-reached by the French Ministers, and drawn into a weak Bargain, which Lord Somers, at the first, saw the Insincerity of, tho' it was not perceived either by his Majesty or the Favourite: That this Bargain, or Contract of Partition, was afterwards condemned in Parliament, as a dangerous and bad Measure, and made criminal in those who transacted it: And yet that the not fulfilling of this Bargain, on the Side of the French, was the true and real Motive of the succeeding War, to which future Parliaments gave so liberally.

The Majority of the House of Commons which censured the Partition Treaty, were Men of busy, inquisitive Spirits, who thought it their Duty to contend for the People, as well as to serve the Crown: Whereas the Parliament that followed, which was this Monarch's last, appears to have been more complying, and in no wise inclined to traverse his Majesty's Inclinations. It took immediate Fire at the Affront put upon their Sovereign by the French Court, and resolved on a present Supply, both for Land and Sea Service, in order

order to enable his Majesty to make good his Alliances.

In this Fit of Zeal it was no Wonder, that we were immediately running into the War as *Principals*. It was what his Majesty wanted: He had formed the Grand Confederacy in his last Tour to *Holland*, and only waited for this favourable Conjunction at home to put it in Motion. While the former penurious and scrupulous Set of Members continued, *Philip of Bourbon* had been acknowledged King of *Spain* both by us and the *Dutch*. For the latter, tho' infinitely more nearly concerned, would not engage in the Task of recovering the *Spanish* Monarchy, nor even the *Netherland* Part of it, till they were sure of *England* to bear her great Part of the Burden, tho' she could promise herself but a very small Share in the Benefit.

Who can doubt but this Violence of Loyalty and Bounty at home, the Defect of which had been so much complained of in the former War, filled the Royal Mind, which Bishop *Burnet* just before represents as grown weary, and as it were alienated from the *English* Affairs, with fresh Vigour and Resentment against *France*? The *Dutch* at the same Time, who knew before the Good-will of their *Stadtholder*, could not but be pleased that he had it now in his Power to pay off the Scores of 1672, when *Lewis XIV.* most unjustly invaded their Republick. The *Emperor*, who perhaps would have found the War in *Italy*, already begun, enough for himself, and might have been content with the *Milanese* and *Naples* for his Part of the *Spanish* Succession, began now to entertain Views upon the Whole.

But in the Midst of this flattering Prospect for his Allies, died our great and glorious Deliverer. What a Damp did this cast at *Vienna* and the *Hague*, where it could hardly be hoped that a new Sovereign of *England*, who in her first Speech declared she had an Heart entirely *English*, would fall in directly with all the foreign Views of her Predecessor! It darted a Kind of new Light thro' *Holland* and *Germany*, when the Earl of *Marlborough*, General in Chief and Plenipotentiary to their High Mightinesses, assured the States General, that his Mistress would stand by all the Engagements entered into by her Royal Brother, for preserving the Liberties of *Europe*, and reducing the excessive Power of *France* within just Bounds.

Upon these Pretensions the *Grand Alliance* set out, and it is well known with what Success they proceeded. That the Liberties of *Europe* were in Danger, and the Power of *France* was indeed excessive, cannot be denied: But that we were af-

fectcd equally with the *Emperor*; of the *States General*, cannot in common Sense be pretended; and yet it is notorious that neither of these bore a Proportion any Way adequate to us.

The real and prime Motives of the present War, are in most Respects the same with those we have enumerated, and consequently our Share in it now ought to be no more than it ought to have been then. For as the two main Points were then a disputed Succession, and the Danger of the *Dutch* from the Neighbourhood of *France*, who does not see that they are the same at present? The *Pragmatick Sanction* was a Provision against the Death of the *Emperor Charles VI.* as the *Partition Treaty* had been against the Death of the King of *Spain*.

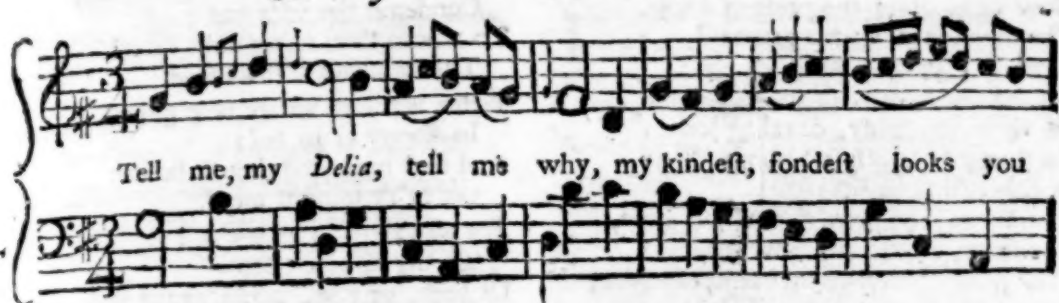
But the *Dutch* guaranteed this *Sanction* as well as we, and have in Interest more Reasons for supporting it: Nor do I think any other Cause can be fairly assigned for their neglecting to keep equal Pace with us, but their Confidence, from past Experience, that we will do most of their Work for them: Unless they, who are nearer it, have not so great Apprehension of the Common Danger, as we.

As to other Motives besides that of the Common Cause, I will not say that they are the same now as they were at the Beginning of 1702. But if there can be now justly supposed any latent Seeds of private Resentment, for Insults received under a State of Incapacity to retort them, tho' they do not properly regard *Great Britain*; may not somewhat be reasonably ascribed to these in the sending abroad of large Land Armies, when our Strength might more effectually exert itself on the Ocean for our own Advantage?

Having thus compared the apparent and suspected Circumstances, that distinguish the Beginning of the last War, with those of the present, it remains to take some short Notice of those Particulars, in which the two Conjunctions disagree.—But here I shall only say, that in 1702, we had not a Debt of above 50 Millions, nor were all the Sources of Supply drained to the utmost; that we did not then engage till a sufficient Confederacy was formed and cemented, which co-operated with Harmony at the first setting out; that we did not insult the Enemy, before we had Power to hurt him, and give him the Advantage of a prior open Declaration, which may at least serve for a Pretext of Non-Performance, to those who are by Treaty bound to assist us; in a Word, that we did not begin without Hopes in the first Campaign, and that these Hopes were not wholly disappointed.

The DOUBTFUL LOVER. 361

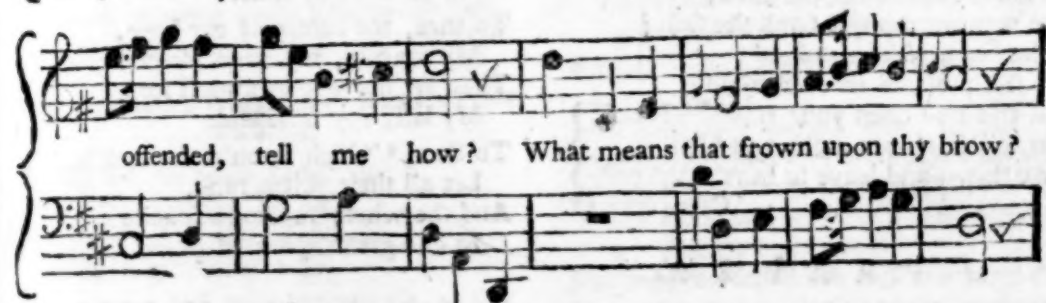
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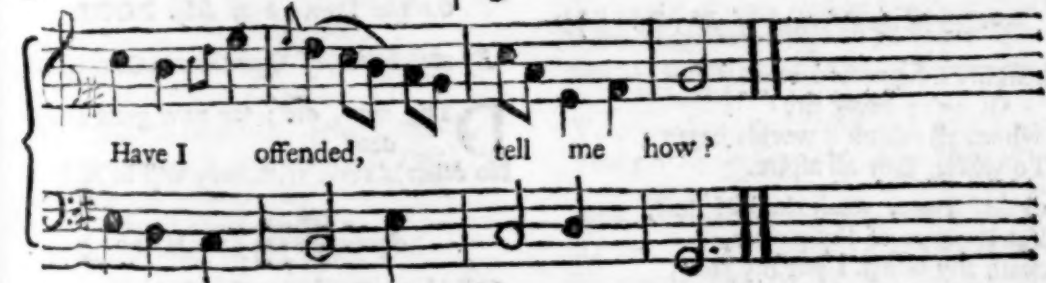
Tell me, my *Delia*, tell me why, my kindest, fondest looks you



fly? What means that frown upon thy brow? Have I



offended, tell me how? What means that frown upon thy brow?



Have I offended, tell me how?

2.
Some change has happen'd in thy heart,
Some rival there has stol'n a part;
Reason those fears may disapprove,
But oh! I fear, because I love.

Poetical ESSAYS in JUNE, 1744.

Is IMITATION of the 10th ODE of the
SECOND BOOK of HORACE.

To LICINIUS.

Medio tutissimus ibis.

PRESERVE, my friend, an even mind,
Let fortune prove perverse or kind;
Let not the flatt'ring evening gale
Invite you out too far to sail;
Yet think not then that safety lies,
In being timorously wise;
Keep not too near the dang'rous shore,
See! see! these rocks, conceal'd before.

1744

Happy the man, whose even mind
In middle state content can find;
No anxious thoughts perplex his breast,
No inward fears disturb his rest;
Free from the cares that vex the poor,
From want, and penury, secure;
Free likewise from the farce of state,
And vain distinctions of the great.
Observe, my friend, yon lofty pine,
See! see! the top of yonder shrine;
How both, to ev'ry wind a prey,
In tot'ring ruin, fall, decay;
The highest hills can least withstand
The fury of the thunderer's hand;

S 3

Hence

Hence learn, how weak all human things!
How vain, alas! the pride of kings.
The man for all events prepar'd,
Securely draws his destin'd card:
Let fortune frown, or smile, serene
He views the giddy, dazzling scene:
No thoughts deject, no pomps allure,
In either state he sits secure.

Sometimes kind heav'n affliction gives,
'The same, indulgent, now relieves:
'Tho' now the storms and tempests roar,
Remember these will soon be o'er;
And then the thoughts of what is past,
Will make the present sweeter taste.
Fate does not always frown severe,
But sometimes drops a tender tear:
The *Delian* god lays down his bow,
And pity now begins to flow;
Now wakes the Muse, and strings the lyre,
Whilst joy and mirth the song inspire.
Let fickle fortune fan the gales,
And wanton zephyrs swell the sails;
Or let her persevere unkind;
Yet still preserve an even mind:
'Tis this will calm your troubl'd breast,
'Tis this alone can make you blest,
Take this,—and leave to heav'n the rest.

CLEANTHES.

A P R A Y E R.

(Something in the Manner of Mr. POPE.)

PARENT supreme! eternal One!
Of ev'ry being sire!
In whom all reason's worlds begun;
To whom they all aspire.
Frail tho' I am, weak child of dust,
Yet creature of thy power,
Beneath thy wings I put my trust,
Thy mercy I implore.
Amidst a thousand snares around,
Thy grace be still my fence.
O! may I ne'er my conscience wound,
Nor stain my innocence:
Ne'er my integrity let go,
The balm of ev'ry care,
The kind dispeller of all woe,
And medicine for despair.
If I have err'd, instruct to mourn,
To give each fault a tear;
Hopeless of peace, till my return
Hath found forgiveness here.
Thy mercies still thou dost impart,
With ev'ry added day,
Above the rest; O! give a heart,
Its tribute still to pay.
Thanks to thy name, that I was born
Beneath a Saviour's sound;
That the glad tidings of thy word
Have reach'd my native ground.

Yet let me ne'er, with impious zeal,
Condemn the wife and good,
To whom thou never didst reveal
The wonders of his blood.

Virtue is thine, where'er it grow,
In *Europe* or in *Ind*;
And bliss immortal thou'lt bestow
On ev'ry upright mind.

For all externals let me still
To thy dispose resign.
Or high, or low, whate'er thy will,
Grant it be ever mine.

If rich I am, then may I seek
The needy man to find.
If I am poor, O give a meek,
A calm and patient mind:

In affluence, or in penury,
Nor abject, nor elate;
Mindful I owe my all to thee,
My all in ev'ry state.

To thee, the centre of my hope,
My prayers, my vows ascend!
Thou art my wishes utmost scope,
My last, my final end.

To thee, * 'high thron'd above all height',
Let all their voices raise,
And the whole human race unite
In one great hymn of praise.

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE.

By the Author of Quintilian's Complaint.

DIE, *envy*, die; for now great *Pope* is
dead,
No other's verse with *envy* will be read.

Again, by the same HAND.

SEAL up the book, all *vision's* at an end;
For who durst now to poetry pretend?
Since *Pope* is dead, it must be sure confess,
The Muses sacred inspiration's ceas'd;
And we may only, what is writ, rehearse:
His works are the *apocalypse* of verse.

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE: In Imitation
of his celebrated Epitaph on Sir Isaac
Newton.

NEWTON brought nature's secret
laws to light; ['tis night.
But, *Pope*, now thou art dead, once more
Pool. H. PRICE.

On the late incomparable Poet, ALEXANDER
POPE, Esq;

WHEN *Clio* ask'd, to whose harmoni-
ous lays [praise;
Great *Pope* had left the bus'ness of his
And

And in what verse his merit should be
sung : —
His own, his own, the heav'nly choir rung.
Oxon. May 31, 1744.

On the DEATH of the Rev. Mr. LEEDES,
late Vicar of Wherstead in Suffolk.

IF real merit claims the Muse's care,
Or bids to fall the tributary tear;
To thee, blest shade, a plaintive song we
owe ; [flow,
Thy name shall teach the weeping verse to
And pay, in pious sadness, what is due
To father, friend, to virtue, and to you.

To Miss D — — Y.

'TIS true, fair nymph ! I blame the
boy, but thou
Be gen'rous, and absolve him from his vow :
'Twas modesty that told him not to wed,
Conscious he never could deserve thy bed.
Psalm. H. PRICE.

Sent home with a young Lady's REPEATING
WATCH.

GO, go, you little tatler, go,
And dangle by her side,
Thou emblem of a modern beau,
In all his glitt'ring pride.
When in her bed, you hang in air,
And measure out dull time ;
Say—joy and love should be her care,
Now beauty's in its prime.
When first she wakes at Jenny's knock,
(Then thoughts are frank and free)
Tell her,—instead of what's o'clock,
'Tis time to think of me.
Tell her—a lover in her arms,
His pulse would beat as true,
His heart would spring with love's alarms,
And vibrate quick as you.

Occasion'd by the numerous ADVERTISE-
MENTS for Tar-Water, Dulwich, Shad-
well, and Greek Waters, &c. &c. &c.

UNLESS we drink deep, we shall cer-
tainly drown,
For the waters are out all over the town.
On my life 'twill occasion a terrible slaugh-
ter, [drink water.
There are many brave souls rather die than
GR. J—.

On seeing the beautiful Miss MORDAUNT'S
NAME on several Stones under the Piazza
in Somerset-gardens.

THY beauties, Mordaunt, in each breast,
Excite a gen'rous flame ;
Thy charms are wrote in ev'ry heart,
On every stone thy name.
GR. J—.

An EPITAPH on Mr. POPE.

ENCLOS'D within this silent tomb,
Our British Homer lies :
The mortal body yields to death,
The poet never dies.
Seven Grecian cities did contend
For the first Homer's birth ;
Our happy isle alone can boast,
Or claim the second's worth.
The exalted spirit soars too high,
Longer to dwell in clay ;
Unbodied now he mounts the sky,
And treads the starry way.
The immortal genius still survives,
Amidst the heav'nly throng ;
Whom each glad seraph welcomes there,
To join the rapt'rous song.

On the DEATH of a beautiful young Lady.

Purpureus veluti cum flos succisus aratro
Languescit moriens, ——— VIRG.

THO' blooming softness deck'd Belinda's
face, [grace ;
And each gay feature wore an heav'nly
Tho' beauty, wit, and virtue, all were join'd
In that bright form, in that angelick mind,
Whose matchless charms could wound a
stoick's heart ; —
Her own has felt death's all-subduing dart.
Ye gentle graces, and ye weeping loves,
Ye smiling meadows, and ye verdant groves,
Sound forth her name, and say Belinda's
dead ; [slept.
Your verdure's wither'd and your beauty's
Ye nymphs and naiades, dress her pompous
urn [mourn.
With wreaths of cypress, while the Muses
All the gay charms that lavish nature wore,
Now she is dead, will live or please no more.
The herds for her forsake their fragrant
meat, —
Nor to the lake does the dry ox retreat. —
No more the zephyrs thro' the verdant
bowers [flowers.
Shall breathe the odours of the fragrant
No more the larks shall close their tuneful
throats,
While they with wonder listen to her notes.
No more the yearly augur of the spring,
The nightingale, her warbl'ing strains shall
sing. [sick stay,
No more the streams their murmur'ing mu-
To attend the sweeter musick of her lay.
The silver swans Belinda's fate bemoan,
In notes as sad and solemn as their own.
The birds on branches cease to tune their
throats, [notes ;
Nor fill the groves with their melodious
Unless in solemn sadness to deplore
Belinda dead, Belinda now no more !

PHILOMOSUS.

An INVITATION to WILLIAM BEL-GRAVE, Esq; of North-Kilworth in the County of Leicester, to come to see his AURICULAS in their Blow.

By the Rev. Mr. ISAAC BASSET.
North-Kilworth.

WITH speed, dear Belgrave, visit my retreat,
Where Flora's beauty proves itself compleat.
By shewing these nice objects to the sight
Here nature strives your presence to invite.
Rich-dress'd th' * Auriculas (illustrious race)
Seem to expect you in this pleasant place.
Emblem of human greatness, by their birth
They spring superior, tho' the sons of earth.
Oh! noble princes in the bloom of fame!
Heroes reviv'd with grandly sounding name!
How honour'd ev'ry florist with his flow'rs,
Since so familiar with these leafy pow'rs!
Happy in this am I, and can desire
But Belgrave's self to make the joy entire.

On the 5th of June died EDWARD BOND, Esq; in the County of Armagh in Ireland, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who instead of a pompous Funeral, order'd 100l. to be given to the Poor, and a Dial to be erected over his Grave with the following Inscription under it.

NO marble pomp, no monumental praise;
My tomb this dial; epitaph these lays.
Pride and low mouldring clay but ill agree,
Death levels me to beggars: Kings to me.
Alive, instruction was my work each day;
Dead, I persist instruction to convey.
Here, reader, mark (perhaps now in thy prime)
The stealing steps of never-standing time:
Thou'lt be what I am; catch the present hour;
Employ that well, for that's within thy

EPIGRAM.

P—— was gold, we cry'd, and priz'd
as such; [touch:
But P—— prov'd B—— metal on the
Of all that patriot P—— said or writ,
The E—— of B—— confuted ev'ry bit.

SYM. ROSITER.

Neither THIS nor THAT.

MONEY and men were Marl'b' rough's lot,
When Flanders he subdu'd:
He knew the latter might be got,
If still the first accru'd.

* A precious Sort of Flowers, which generally are called by the Name of some ancient King or Potentate.
† Earl of Peterborough.

But little money † Mordaunt had,
And ergo men but few:
To conquer Spain he had been glad;—
But only could review.

Such modern managers are out,
Who copy neither then!
Money enough they had, no doubt;—
But where are all the men?

May not the Frenchmen jeer in spight,
While ours at distance loiter?
' Behold a host too small to fight,
' Too great to reconnoitre!

On the DEATH of Mr. POPE.

ACCEPT, great shade, the tribute of a lay,
That hails thee onward to eternal day;
At thy approach the sacred roofs resound,
Repeated euge's echo all around;
Eager about thee crowd th' angelick band,
Almost forgetful of divine command;
At thy approach, in admiration lost,
Heav'n's will's suspended, truant half its host;
That bard be ours, enraptur'd seraphs cry'd,
Of vice and folly who repell'd the tide;
His shining Ethics must each heart engage,
Whose life's a fairer transcript of his page;
That bard be ours, on whose mellifluous tongue

Pale envy burst, the rival of our song;
Receive, great chief, this palm reserv'd for thee,

First earth-born, added to our hierarchy:
Say, did you envy his immortal fire?
Till now imperfect was th' ethereal choir?
Blest poet, hail, to noblest task consign'd,
At once to glad all heav'n, and mend mankind.

Revise, O St. John! that belongs to thee,
His latent strains, thy claim, posterity!
His mortal part, now Twick'n'am's prouder trust,

In last affection, joins his parents dust;
Robb'd of its due the Abbey seems to mourn,
And tears bedew his Gay's fresh widow'd urn;

Here broke their union, who, it should be
Ne'er parted living, nor were parted dead.
Ye jarring cities, cease your envious strife!
For now 'tis bootless, which gave Homer life:

Exalt thy cliffs, O Albion! Pope was thine,
The pride of ages, and the boast of time.

B. F.

CHARACTERISTICKS.

SUBTIL, the Pr-ssi-n; Dutchmen, wary;
Tenacious still, thy qu--n, H-ng-ry:
In

In France, a man, in Spain, a woman,
Ambition moves, and zeal most Roman:
S-rd-nia's king, if he were able,
Would keep his faith, and sweep the table.—
These Characters are fairly written:
But who shall picture thine, O B——n?
Bully'd by foes, by friends suspected,
Thy pay receiv'd, thy work neglected;
No quarrels, but thy own, forgiving,
While thine affects no mortal living.

On the ARRIVAL of Commodore ANSON,
after the Death of Mr. POPE.

ULYSSES' voyage lives by Homer's pen,
Who many cities saw, and many men:
The Muse, inventive, dress'd the barren
theme,

With guileful Circe, and dire Polypheme;
Slapstrokes and sufferings fancy could display,
In a small portion of the midland sea:
But what to Anson's were Ulysses' toils?
Or what, to India's wealth, were Ilium's spoils?
The world surrounded, all her nations view'd,
Each climate try'd each danger now subdu'd,
Our second Drake, arriv'd on British ground,
Requires no Pope his honours to refund.

The following Lines were writ under a Print
of CHIRK-CASTLE in Denbighshire, one
of the most ancient and magnificent Seats in
Great Britain; nor can you think the poeti-
cal compliment constrained, since from thence
may be seen Staffordshire, Warwickshire,
Herefordshire, Gloucestershire; the Cities
of Worcester and Chester, Shrewsbury, Li-
verpool, Derbyshire, Westmorland, Cum-
berland, Northumberland, (not to mention
the neighbouring Welsh Counties and Towns
of lesser note) also Scotland, the Isle of
Man, &c.

Regia solis erat sublimibus alta columnis.

OVID.

HAIL, ancient fabrick! built by lavish
wealth;

Palace for bounty, time herself, and health.
Hail, spacious pile! whose tow'rs, to dis-
tant eyes, [skies:
Like Atlas' shoulders, seem to prop the
Wide o'er Britannia's isle, such scenes we
view,

As none enjoy, but Phæbus' self, and you:
His dome alone sublimely charms the sight,
Like thee, if Ovid's tell-tale Muse says right:
And should he a terrestrial visit deign,
Thou fittest art, the god to entertain.

AVARO; or, The MISER'S FEAST.

Naturam expellas furca licet, usque recurvet.

AVARO, who wou'd skin a flint,
Could he foresee a profit in't,
One time (in order to look great)
Resolv'd to make a splendid treat.

Braund he employ'd to dress the meat,
And call'd French cooks from Suffolk-street;
From Billingsgate he had his fish,
From Leaden-ball each English dish:
For second course fat Ortolans,
And choicest dainties brought from France.
Lambert, with skill, in the desert,
Display'd his sweetmeats and his art:
Pine-apples slic'd were serv'd all round,
Rais'd with expence on English ground.
In short, you'd think no prince was able
Better to furnish out a table.

One could not name that sort of wine,
From France, from Cyprus, or the Rhine,
But what was brought in glass or flask,
Before you cou'd take time to ask.

The guests are all surpriz'd to see
Avaro's generosity,
And in each publick place commend
The change of soul in their old friend.
Avaro takes no further care,
Thinking he'd fix'd his character,
But grows, if possible, much more
Sordid, than e'er he was before;
And starves himself, to make amends
For what was spent upon his friends.
This vile relapse caus'd all to shun him,
And lost each man his dinner won him.

The question is, what we must think
Of those that had his meat and drink;
Is't not ingratitude confess,
To scorn the man who gave the feast?
Of common punch a little bowl,
Giv'n in sincerity of soul,
Shou'd fix a character most hateful
On any one that is not grateful;
But when you find the man's a cheat,
And gives, for no good will, the treat,
Shall you not think contempt his due,
Who strives to make a fool of you?

So voters, at elections, see
Time-serving hospitality;
And as the 'squire but acts a part,
They give their votes, but not their heart.

E N I G M A.

BEGOT by the folly and pride of man-
kind, [bind:
Heav'n's rival I prove, and my parents I }
In story no giant more dreadful you'll find. }
I've more arms than Briareus, yet boast
but one head, [legions fall dead.
Whose mouth needs but breathe, and whole
Great numbers I kill, and yet greater undoe,
And if I bless any, 'tis but very few.
In Afric and Asia thro' custom I reign,
And in Europe of late too much favour ob-
tain.

I'm the hatred of England, the fear of the
Hague, [a plague;
The just merit of France, and to brave souls
Yet as bad as I am, there are bigotted asses
That hug me, and others that wish my em-
braces.

THE

T H E Monthly Chronologer.

FRIDAY, June 1.



SIR Henry Penrice, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, assisted by Mr. Justice Wright and Mr. Baron Reynolds, held a Session of Oyer and Terminer at the *Old Baily*, for the Trial of *James Hall*, late of *Dublin*, Mariner, who stood indicted for High Treason committed on the High Seas within the Jurisdiction of the Admiralty of England. The Evidence for the King, to support the Indictment, was the Surgeon of the *Friendship* Snow, *William Wilson* Commander, who deposed, That the *St. Elmo*, a Spanish Privateer, on board of which the Prisoner served as Second Captain, attack'd the *Friendship* about four Leagues from the River *Gambia*, on the Coast of *Africa*, and after an obstinate Fight of two Hours boarded her: That as soon as the Prisoner came on board, he went up to Captain *Wilson*, and said, *G-d d-mn you, Sir, how dare you to resist these Colours?* At the same Time the Spanish Flag and Penant being flying on board the Spanish Privateer: That he put all the Ship's Company in Irons, and used them very ill, except one Boy, who told him he was his Countryman, and born at *Cork* in *Ireland*, whom he took great Care of. The Ship was carried into *Gorée*, an Island in the *Canaries*, where she was condemn'd and sold. The Prisoner, in his Defence, insisted he was not born in *Ireland*, nor was a Subject of his Britannick Majesty, being born at *Koningsburg*, in *Prussia*, and could not be guilty of High Treason against the King of *Great Britain*; but calling no Witnesses to support what he said, the Jury found him Guilty; after which, as a Traitor, Sentence was passed upon him, to be hang'd and quarter'd at *Execution Dock*, in the same Manner as *Thomas Rounce* about a Year and an half ago. (See our *Adag.* for Dec. 1742, p. 621.)

MONDAY, 4.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor held a Wardmote at *St. Michael's Church*, for the Election of an Alderman of *Cornhill Ward*, in the Room of Sir *John Salter*, Knt. deceased; when *Francis Cockayne*, Esq; an Italian Merchant, Citizen and Farrier, was unanimously elected.

THURSDAY, 7.

(This and the following Day a Board of

General Officers sat the Horse Guards to examine a Complaint made by *William Cooke*, Esq; Lieut. Col. of the Regiment, in *Georgia*, commanded by the Hon. Gen. *James Oglethorpe*, against the said General, which he had exhibited here in that Gentleman's Absence, consisting of 19 Articles; and after a strict Examination of the said Charge, Article by Article, the said Board of General Officers was satisfied, that the whole and every Part of it, was false, groundless, and malicious; and on the Report of the said Board of General Officers, his Majesty was pleased to order, that the said Lieut. Col. *Cooke* should be dismissed his Service.

FRIDAY, 8.

The Report having been made to his Majesty of the Malefactors condemned the three last Sessions at the *Old Baily*, (see p. 100, 204, 256.) and *Thomas Wyton* for Burglary, and *Henry Cole* for returning from Transportation, being ordered for Execution, the latter was executed on this Day at *Tyburn*; but *Wyton* hang'd himself in his Cell in *Newgate* the Night before. *Ann Terry*, for the Murder of her Bastard Child, was ordered to be transported for Life, and the rest for 14 Years.

MONDAY, 11.

This Morning, about One o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a Malt Warehouse in *Coal-Harbour-lane*, belonging to Sir *William Calvert* and Company, Brewers, adjoining to the Brewhouse, which burnt with great Fury above two Hours, and consumed that with three others, in which were 4000 Quarters of Malt, besides a large Quantity of Hops, &c. and very much damaged the Brewhouse. The Dwelling House was preserved, as were likewise several Granaries and Storehouses. His Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales* was present, and gave Encouragement to the Fire-men and others; as was likewise the Lord Mayor and several other Persons of Distinction. His Royal Highness afterwards sent 100 Guineas to be distributed among the Firemen, Engineers, &c. with a handsome Present to Sir *William's* Servants.

The Commissioners of the Land Tax for the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* met at their respective Divisions, and gave Instructions to the Constables and other Officers, not to impress any more Men for his Majesty's Service till further Orders.

TUES-

TUESDAY, 12.

From the London Gazette.

His Majesty's Consul General at Lisbon has received a Letter, dated Feb 14, 1743, from Capt. David Cheap, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Wager*, cast away in the South Sea, in May, 1741, advising of his being in good Health at Santiago in Chili, together with Lieut. Thomas Hamilton, of Col. Lowther's Regiment of Marines, and two Midshipmen, one of whom is Mr. Biron, Brother to Lord Biron; and that they met with very honourable Treatment from the President of Chili. N. B. This is the Captain so often mentioned in the *Voyage to the South Seas*, which we gave our Readers an Abstract of in several of our Magazines, and concluded in February last.

WEDNESDAY, 13.

This being the last Day of Term, the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex found a Bill against Col. Cecil for Misprision of Treason, and he was accordingly order'd to continue on his Recognizance till the first Day of next Term. (See p. 246.)

James Dougan, an Irish Priest, who was taken up some Time ago, was carried from Newgate to the Court of King's Bench at Westminster, and being set to the Bar, was informed, that the Grand Inquest had found a Bill of Indictment against him for High Treason; and that he was brought to plead to the said Indictment; and being arraigned, he therunto pleaded *Not-Guilty*. The Court ordered him to prepare for his Trial on the 3d of November next, and informed him, that if he would name any Counsel to assist him to make his Defence, he should have such assigned him as he thought proper. In the mean Time the Court ordered him a Copy of his Indictment, and a Pannel of the Jurors, on his applying to the proper Officer.

THURSDAY, 14.

His Majesty in Council was this Day pleas'd to order, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 21st Instant, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 2d of August next.

His Majesty's Royal Proclamation, dated on this Day, has settled the Shares which Flag Officers shall receive out of Prizes, in the following Manner. 1. That a Flag-Officer commanding in Chief, upon Service, shall have one Eighth Part of all Prizes taken by Ships under his Command. 2. That a Flag-Officer sent to command at Jamaica, or elsewhere, shall have no Right to any Share of Prizes taken by Ships employed there, before he arrives within the Limits of his Command. 3. That when an inferior Flag-Officer, or private Ships are

sent out to reinforce a superior Flag-Officer at Jamaica, or elsewhere, the said superior Flag-Officer shall have no Right to any Share in Prizes taken by them, before his Arrival within the Limits of his Command.

4. That a Chief Flag-Officer returning home from Jamaica, or elsewhere, shall have no Share in Prizes taken by the Ships left at Jamaica, or elsewhere, after he has got out of the Limits of his Command. 5. That if a Flag-Officer is sent to command in the Out-Ports of this Kingdom, he shall have no Share in Prizes taken by Ships that sail from that Port, by Order from the Admiralty. 6. That when more Flag-Officers than one serve together, the Eighth Part of all Prizes taken by any Ships of the Fleet or Squadron, shall be divided in the following Proportion, viz. If there be but two Flag-Officers, the chief shall have two Third Parts, and the other shall have the remaining Third Part; but if the Number of Flag-Officers be more than two, the chief shall have only one Half, and the other Half shall be divided equally among the other Flag-Officers. 7. That Commodores, with Captains under them, shall be esteemed as Flag-Officers, with respect to their Right to an Eighth Part of Prizes, whether commanding in Chief, or serving under Command.

FRIDAY, 15.

From the London Gazette.

Letters from Admiral Matthews, dated the 22d past, O. S. from on board the *Nemur* in Hieres Road, mention his having been joined the same Day by Capt. Norris, of the *Effex*, who had had the good Fortune to destroy Part of a Spanish Embarkation from Majorca and Barcelona, and brought with him a fine Spanish Xebeck, and a French Tartan laden with Corn.

SUNDAY, 17.

Commodore Anson arrived at his Lodgings in Spring Gardens, and the next Day waited on the Lords Commissions of the Admiralty, and afterwards on his Majesty at Kensington. The Cargo he has brought home with him is said to be as follows, viz. 2,600,000 Pieces of Eight, 150,000 Ounces of Plate, 10 Bars of Gold, and a large Quantity of Gold and Silver Dust; in the whole to the Amount of 1,250,000*l.* Sterling. (See his Letter to the Duke of Newcastle upon his Arrival at St. Hellens, p. 294.)

The same Evening Admiral Lestock arrived in Town from Portsmouth. (See p. 257.)

MONDAY, 18.

Was play'd in the Artillery-Ground the greatest Cricket-Match ever known, the County of Kent playing against all England, which

which was won by the former. There were present their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Richmond, Admiral Vernon, and many other Persons of Distinction.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

A Grant of a Pension of the yearly Sum of 4000*l.* pass'd the Great Seal, to the Right Hon. Robert Earl of Orford, in Consideration of his long and faithful Services; chargeable upon the Excise of Beer and Ale, and payable Quarterly, during the Lives of his Majesty and the said Earl.

MONDAY, 25.

Thomas Watson and Theophilus Salway, Esqrs. were chosen Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the Year ensuing.

Our Privateers have been very busy, and with great Success, having taken a great many French Privateers, and several good Prizes, from Martinico, the Canaries, &c. A French Man of War of 40 Guns has been taken by his Majesty's Ship the *Kinsale*. Several French Ships from Turkey, richly laden, have fallen into the Hands of some of our Men of War. A rich Ship from Dunkirk for Cadiz and the *West-Indies*, has been taken by the *Torrington*. The Men of War on the *Leeward Islands* Station have taken 4 valuable French Ships. A Spanish Register Ship has been taken by the *Rippon*, and a Spanish Galleon by the *Adventure*, and carried into *Jamaica*: And Admiral Ogle has taken two rich Spanish Ships off *Cuba*. The French in their Turn have taken several of our Ships, tho' not so many as have been taken from them. What is most considerable is the Loss of the *Northumberland* Man of War of 70 Guns, which was attacked by three French Men of War, one of 68 Guns and 700 Men, another of 64 Guns and 650, and a Frigate of 20 Guns and 230 Men, and taken after a furious Fight of 2 Hours, Capt. Watson and two of his Lieutenants, and a great many Men being kill'd.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

CAPTAIN John Nichols, to Miss Sally Heath.

Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Rector of *Saffron-Walden*, to Miss Molly Kilbourn.

Nicholas Wright, of *Shoreham* in *Suffex*, Esq; to Miss Leander, of *Grosvenor-street*.

Christopher Leigh, Esq; to Mrs. Sydbotham, Relict of the Rev. Dr. Sydbotham.

Mr. Michael Ellison, a *West-India* Merchant at *Greenwich*, to Miss Amey Frith.

Rev. Mr. Joseph Barrow, Fellow of *University College, Oxford*, to Miss Anne Barrow, Daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Barrow of *Lincoln*.

Corbet Freeke, Esq; to Miss Anna Char-lotta Beartcroft, of *Fulham*.

Right Hon. the Lord Delaware, to the Lady Dowager Abernagenny.

Paul Watson, Esq; to Miss Green of *Peckham*.

Mr. Paul, Son of Dr. Paul, his Majesty's Advocate, to Miss Hankey, Daughter of Sir Joseph Hankey.

Sir William Hardres, Bart. to Miss Fanny Corbett.

The Lady of Sir John Barnard, Bart. a Gentleman of *Huntingdonshire*, delivered of a Daughter.

The Lady of Joseph Damer, Esq; only Daughter to the Duke of *Dorset*, of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER Pope, Esq; at *Twickenham*, the most celebrated Poet of the Age. (See his Will, p. 293.)

Sir John Salter, Knt. and Alderman of *Cornhill Ward*, who was Lord Mayor of *London* in 1740.

Edmund Ball, Esq; chief Clerk in the Exchequer for circulating Exchequer Bills.

Mr. King, an eminent Master-Builders.

Sir Thomas Hoby, of *Bysham* in *Berks*, Bart. Memb. of *Parl.* for *Great Marlow*.

John Fowler, Esq; Comptroller of the Victualling Accounts at the *Navy Office*.

Lady Christian Carnagie, Duchess Dowager of *Montrose*.

Lord Cabir, of the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Sir Richard Mead, Bart. Member in the *Irish Parliament* for *Kinsale*.

Rev. Paul Batchelor, L. L. D. Fellow of *St. John's College* in *Oxford*.

Dr. Burton, one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

Henry Andrews, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Bucks*.

Rev. and Hon. Mr. Archibald Campbell, related to the Family of *Argyll*, aged above 80. He was the last Bishop consecrated by the deprived Diocesan of *Edinburgh*, 'tis said, to the See of *St. Andrew's*.

Rev. Mr. Arthur Rawlins, one of the Preachers of *Hereford Cathedral*.

Rev. Mr. John Fortescue, one of the Prebendaries of *St. David's*.

William Thompson, Esq; a Commissioner of the Victualling-Office, and Member of *Parl.* for *Scarborough*.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. William Cope Hopton, to the Vicarage of *Frome Canonorum*, alias *Canonfron* in *Herefordshire*.

Robert Lamb, L. L. D. made Dean of *Peterborough*.

Mr. Nathan Bursey, to the Rectory of *Josby* in *Lincolnshire*.

Mr. Prescott, elected by the Dean and Chapter

Chapter of *Norwich*, Minister of *Great Tarmouth* in *Norfolk*.

John Newcome, D. D. made Dean of *Rochester*.

Mr. Samuel Hicke, to the Rectory of *Wafflingworth* in *Bedfordshire*.

Mr. Downes, by the casting Vote of the Rector, chosen Lecturer of the united Parishes of *St. Mary le Bow*, *St. Pancras*, *So-per-lane*, and *Alballow*, *Honey-lane*, in the Room of *Dr. Stebbing*, who resign'd. *Mr. Waring* was the other Candidate.

Rev. Mr. Potter, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, and Son to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Dr. Parnet*, Fellow of *Trinity College* in *Cambridge*, made Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

THOMAS Cockayne, Esq; Brother to the new elected Alderman, made Adjutant General to Field Marshal *Wade*.

John Couraud, Esq; made Clerk of the Navy Office of *York River* and *Virginia*.

Thomas Whorwood, Esq; one of the Commissioners, made a principal Officer, of the Navy, for the Affairs of *Deptford* and *Woolwich Yards*.

Charles Hardy, Esq; made Governor of *Newfoundland*.

Edward Trelawney, Esq; Governor of *Jamaica*, made Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, to be raised forthwith.

Thomas Trefusis, Esq; made one of the Commissioners, in Quality of a principal Officer of the Navy for the Affairs of the *Mediterranean*. *William Davies*, Esq; one of the Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy, in his Room.

Earl of Holderness, appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republic of *Venice*.

Robert White, Esq; made Agent and Consul-General at *Tripoli*.

Hon. Major General Howard made Governor of the Town and Castle of *Scarborough*.

Promotions of Flag-Officers

Nicholas Haddock, Esq; Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, Admirals of the Blue.—*James Steuart*, Esq; Sir *Charles Hardy*, Vice Admirals of the Red.—*Thomas Dawks*, Esq; *Hon. George Clinton*, Esq; Vice Admirals of the White. *William Rowley*, Esq; *William Martin*, Esq; Vice Admirals of the Blue.—*Isaac Townsend*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red.—*Henry Medley*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White.—*George Anson*, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Blue.

Persons declared BANKRUPTS.

DANIEL Copley Byrne, of the Strand, Woollen Draper.—*Joseph Browning*, of *Mark Lane*, Merchant.—*Henry Holding*,

late in or near *St. Catherine's*, Merchant.—*John Grant*, sen. of *Bread-street-Hill*, Soap-maker.—*Thomas Jenney*, late of *Ta-wistocke-street*, Mercer.—*John Powell*, of *Kingswinford*, in *Staffordshire*, Ironmonger.—*Thomas Rayment*, of the Old Jewry, Watchmaker.—*Nathaniel Edwards*, of *Lombardstreet*, Hosiery.—*Henry Sparks*, of *St. Catherine's*, Victualler.—*Michael Bridges*, of *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, Merchant.—*William Blackburn*, late of *St. Paul Shadwell*, Merchant and Mariner.—*Thos. Gilham*, now or late of *Godalming* in *Surry*, Dealer.—*Rich. Bacon*, late of *Boxford* in *Suffolk*, Woolcomber.—*Joseph Male*, now or late of *Bristol*, Ironmonger.—*Christopher Rose*, late of *Burton* in *Dorsetshire*, Linen-Weaver.—*Anastasio Rastopulo*, of *London*, Merchant.—*Thomas Ellingham*, late of *Eaton-Green* in *Bedfordshire*, Draper, Brickmaker, and Maltster.—*Elizabeth Stilgoe*, Widow, late of *Brackley* in *Northamptonshire*, Grocer and Tallow-chandler.—*Jane Thomas*, of *Plymouth*, Widow, Mercer.—*Francis Shear-croft*, of *Lexden*, in *Essex*, Innholder.—*Richard Liffully*, now or late of *Elstone*, in *Gloucestershire*, Dealer in Cattle.—*John Lewis*, late of *Bermondsey-street*, *South-wark*, Peruke-maker and Victualler.—*Samuel Straton*, of *Lawrence-lane*, *London*, Merchant and Warehouseman.—*William Crispe*, of *Chelsea*, Dealer in Wines.—*John Lambert Middleton*, of *Gould-square*, Cornfactor.

[The rest in our next.]

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 22. to June 26.

Christned	{ Males 692 }	{ Females 648 }	1340
Buried	{ Males 973 }	{ Females 945 }	1918
Died under 2 Years old			657
Between 2 and 5			197
5	10		75
10	20		60
20	30		183
30	40		194
40	50		201
50	60		129
60	70		107
70	80		74
80	90		33
90 and upwards			8

1918

Hay 40 to 51s. a Load.

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THE *French* having made all the necessary Preparations for the Siege of *Menin*, opened the Trenches before that Place on the 18th past, and on the 24th the Garrison, which was not above 140 Men, surrender'd the Place, upon obtaining a very honourable Capitulation. From hence the *French* Army marched directly and invested *Ypres*, and having opened the Trenches on the 7th Instant, they plied their Batteries so diligently and so effectually, that in the Night between the 13th and 14th, after having been twice repulsed, they made themselves Masters of the covered Way, and of the lower Town, where several Officers and Soldiers were made Prisoners; whereupon the Governor called a Council of War, in which it was resolved to demand a Capitulation. Accordingly on the 15th, in the Evening, the *Chamade* was beat, and next Day the Town was surrendered upon honourable Terms, which the *French* are so wise as never to refuse to grant, if the Garrison has the least Probability of being able to hold out but for a few Days longer. The very same Day they sent a large Detachment to invest Fort *Knocque*, and another to invest *Furnes*; and from the feeble Resistance they met with at *Menin* and *Ypres*, which are two of the strongest Places in *Flanders*, we may make some Judgment of the Progress they will make this Campaign, if no sufficient Army can be formed for opposing them, which is far from being the Case at present; for tho' the Allied Army moved from *Asche* and incamped upon the *Scheld* near *Oudenard*, they never once attempted to disturb the Enemy in the Siege of either of these Places.

The *French* and *Spanish* Army in *Piedmont*, after taking *Mount Alban* and *Villa Franca*, as mentioned in our last, made themselves Masters of *Aquadolce*, *Breglio*, *Saworge*, and *Casfiglione*, in their March to which last Place, they were obliged to pass through such narrow Ways that their Soldiers were forced to march one by one, with dreadful Precipices on each Side, and yet, in this March, we do not hear they met with any Resistance from the *Piedmontese*. After this the *French* and *Spanish* Troops separated, the former having marched towards *Chateau Dauphine*, under the Command of the Prince of *Conti*, in order to force their Passage upon that Side; and towards the End of last Month the latter, under the Command of the Marquis de *las Minas*, marched towards *Onégia*, with Design to attack the *Piedmontese* Troops posted in that difficult Pass, which all our former Advices had represented as impracticable; but by our last Accounts from thence, this Pass was abandoned by the *Piedmontese* upon the Approach of the

Van-Guard of the *Spanish* Army, which, if true, will open a free Passage for the *French* and *Spanish* Army into the State of *Genoa*, where they may, perhaps, be joined by the *Genoese* Army, which, it is said, consists now of 26,000 Men.

The *Spanish* Army under Count *Gage*, having been drove into the Kingdom of *Naples* by the *Austrian* Army under Prince *Lobkowitz*, and being there joined by the Army of the King of the two *Sicilies*, Prince *Lobkowitz*, after receiving proper Instructions from the Court of *Vienna*, resolved to attack his *Sicilian* Majesty's Dominions, and for that Purpose marched with his Army towards *Rome*, in order to enter that Way into the Kingdom of *Naples*. Upon this his *Sicilian* Majesty, with the Combined Army under his Command, resolved to meet him, and marched into the Pope's Territories as far as *Monte Rotondo*; but upon the Approach of the *Austrians*, the Combined Army retreated to a strong Camp near *Velletri*, and were followed by the *Austrians*, so that the two Armies, by our last Advices, were encamped within Cannon-shot of each other, and must soon come to an Engagement, or the Combined Army must, for want of Water and Provisions, retreat into the Kingdom of *Naples*; and even in this, it is said, they would find great Difficulty, if there were any *British* Men of War upon the Coast to interrupt their Passage.

The grand *Austrian* Army under the Command of Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, having assembled at *Heilbron*, marched from thence before the End of last Month towards *Mentz*, in order to pass the *Rhine* somewhere near to that City; and on the other hand the *French* Army under Marshal de *Coigny* are preparing for opposing their Passage, and for that Purpose have taken Possession of *Spire*, *Worms*, *Oppenheim*, and all that Part of the *Palatinate*, lying above *Mentz*. As the *Austrians* marched from *Heilbron*, some Skirmishes happened between their *Hussars*, and some Parties belonging to the Emperor's Army encamped in a strong Camp near *Philipsburg*, which have put an End to the Neutrality between those two Armies, and both Parties alledge that the Neutrality was first infringed by the other; but whether Prince *Charles* will attack the Imperial Army before he attempts passing the *Rhine*, is a Question that cannot as yet be determined.

Having thus given an Abstract of the warlike Operations in *Europe*, I shall next give a short Account of the most material Negotiations. On the 17th of last Month, the Count de *Wassenaer*, the Dutch Ambassador, took his Leave of his Most Christian Majesty, and set out on his Return to

to the *Hague*, where, it was thought, his Arrival would have determined the Resolutions of the States General; but as yet they have come to no Determination, and they even talk of Count *Wassenaer's* returning to the *French* Court, where he left his Secretary to take care of the Affairs of the Republick during his Absence; and what follows makes it probable, the *Dutch* will not enter as Principals into the present War.

On the 14th of last Month died, in the 29th Year of his Age, at *Aurick*, *Charles Edward*, Prince of *East Friesland*, and as he was the last Male Heir of his Family, his Principality devolves, by Contract of Confraternity, to the King of *Prussia*, who immediately took Possession of it. As the Princes of *East Friesland* have long had a Contest with the *Dutch* about the City of *Emden*, and Fortrefs of *Licroort*, which, tho' Part of that Principality, are now, and have many Years been in the Possession of the *Dutch*, this Accident must give them some Uneasiness, notwithstanding the following Memorial, delivered the 22d past by the *Prussian* Envoy at the *Hague*, importing, "That the Moment his *Prussian* Majesty heard of the Death of the Prince of *East-Friesland*, his first Care was to give their High Mightinesses a fresh Proof of the sincere Friendship which he desires to keep up with them: That for this Purpose he had receiv'd Orders to return hither forthwith, and declare to their High Mightinesses, that the King his Master having resolv'd to take Possession of the Territories that have devolv'd to him by the Death of that Prince, and to maintain himself therein by all the Means that God has put in his Power, his *Prussian* Majesty was not the less dispos'd to come to a right Understanding with the Republick about what might relate to her Interest or Convenience on this Occasion: Wherefore he was authoriz'd to receive a Communication of their High Mightinesses Desire in regard to this Affair, and that they had had it entirely in their Power to experience, on this Occasion, the Effect of that Regard which his *Prussian* Majesty has always had for the Republick, &c."

What must add to the Uneasiness of the *Dutch*, is a Treaty, which has this Month been notified to several Courts of *Europe*, between the *Emperor*, the King of *Prussia*, the *Electors* *Palatine*, and the King of *Sweden*, as Prince of *Hesse-Cassel*.

What confirms *Prussia's* being too much in the Interest of *France*, is the following Letter from the Earl of *Hyndford*, the *British* Minister at *Berlin*, to his *Britannick* Majesty, containing his *Prussian* Majesty's Answer to the Demand of the Succours stipulated by Treaty:

"Sir, Pursuant to your Majesty's Orders,

I have, in the most earnest Manner, pressed his *Prussian* Majesty, that he would, conformable to the secret Articles of the Treaty of *Breslaw*, and the Tenor of that of *Westminster*, give, as soon as possible, Orders for causing the Succour of Troops, which he is obliged by those Treaties to furnish, to march upon the first Notice. On the 8th I had a private Audience of the King upon this Subject, when his *Prussian* Majesty, after having hearkened to me with great Attention, and having made a short Pause, said, "His *Britannick* Majesty cannot render me greater Justice than in not doubting of my Punctuality to execute the Treaties I have concluded with him. My Intention is to confirm him in this Idea, by faithfully and literally fulfilling all my Engagements. Not only 10,000 Men shall be ready for the King your Master, when it happens that he is first attack'd, but I will with Pleasure, in such Case, supply him even with 30,000, and, if needful, I will go at their Head to defend *Great Britain*. But the Case in Question is quite different; his Most Christian Majesty pretends not to be the Aggressor; he has assur'd me that he is not, and, on the contrary, maintains that he is the offended and even injured Party; and that his *Britannick* Majesty is the Party attacking, having caused his Troops to march into *Alsace*, and to make Irruptions into that Province. I am, consequently, in the first Place, indispensably bound to seriously examine the Reasons of both Sides, to the End that I may not deviate from any of the Treaties I have entered into. In the mean Time his *Britannick* Majesty may rest assured, that I shall take no Step which shall be contrary to the Neutrality which I am resolv'd punctually to observe, unless any Power of the Empire should give me Occasion to change my Resolution in this Respect."

"Your Majesty will easily imagine, that a Declaration which was as indeterminate and equivocal as it was unexpected, could not fail of extremely surprizing me, and tho' I was in a Manner struck dumb, yet I so far recovered myself as to urge every Reason which might probably, and with Justice, cause the *French* King to be consider'd as the first and sole Aggressor; but this had no Effect." His *Prussian* Majesty replied, "All these Reasons from you are excellent, but how can you be assur'd that his Most Christian Majesty will not alledge some on his Side that are as weighty, and that will plainly shew his *Britannick* Majesty to be the Aggressor." "I was preparing for a suitable Answer, but his *Prussian* Majesty determined the Audience, by giving me to understand that it was the Day of extraordinary Dispatches, and that Time press'd."

HIS-

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